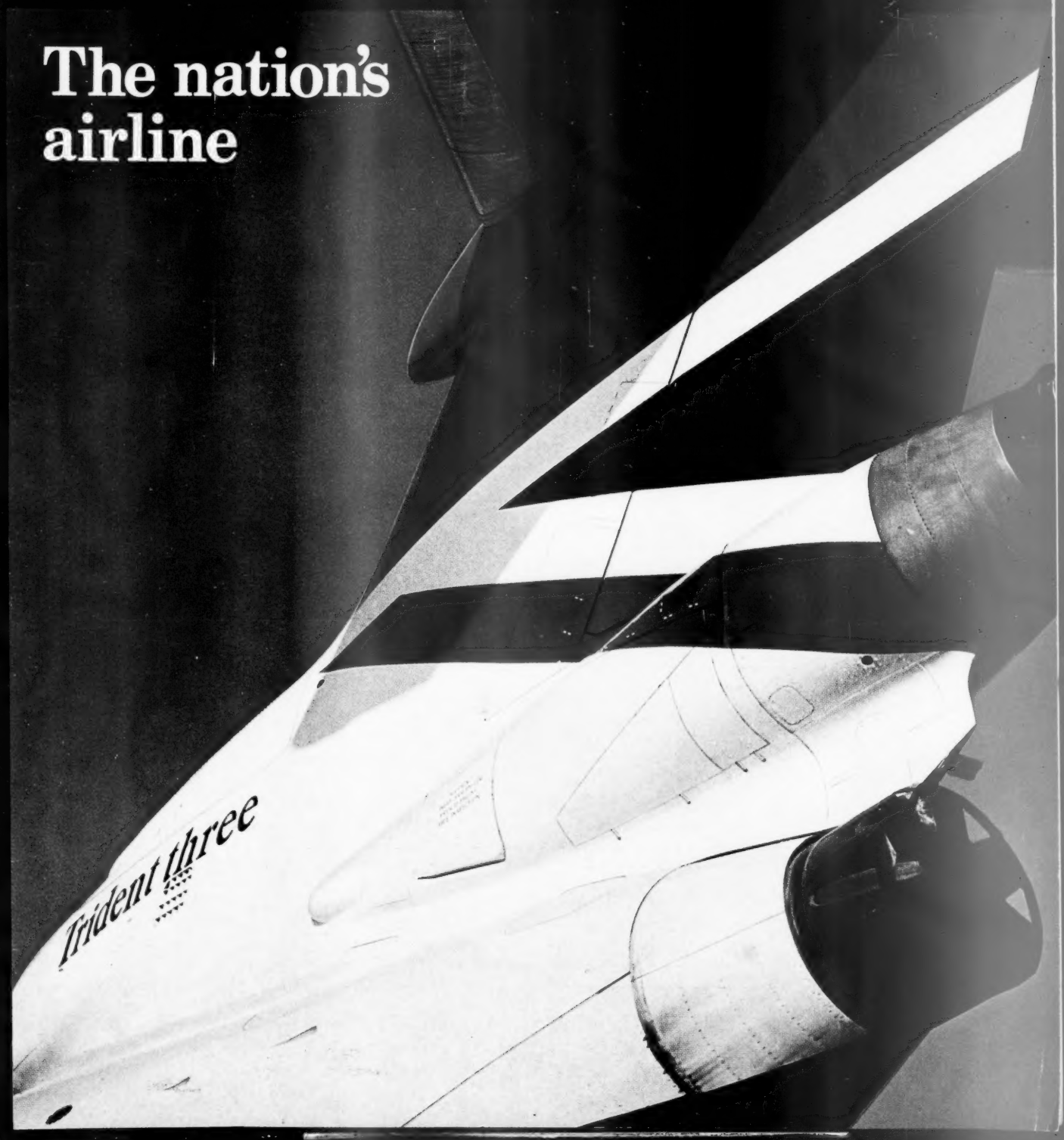
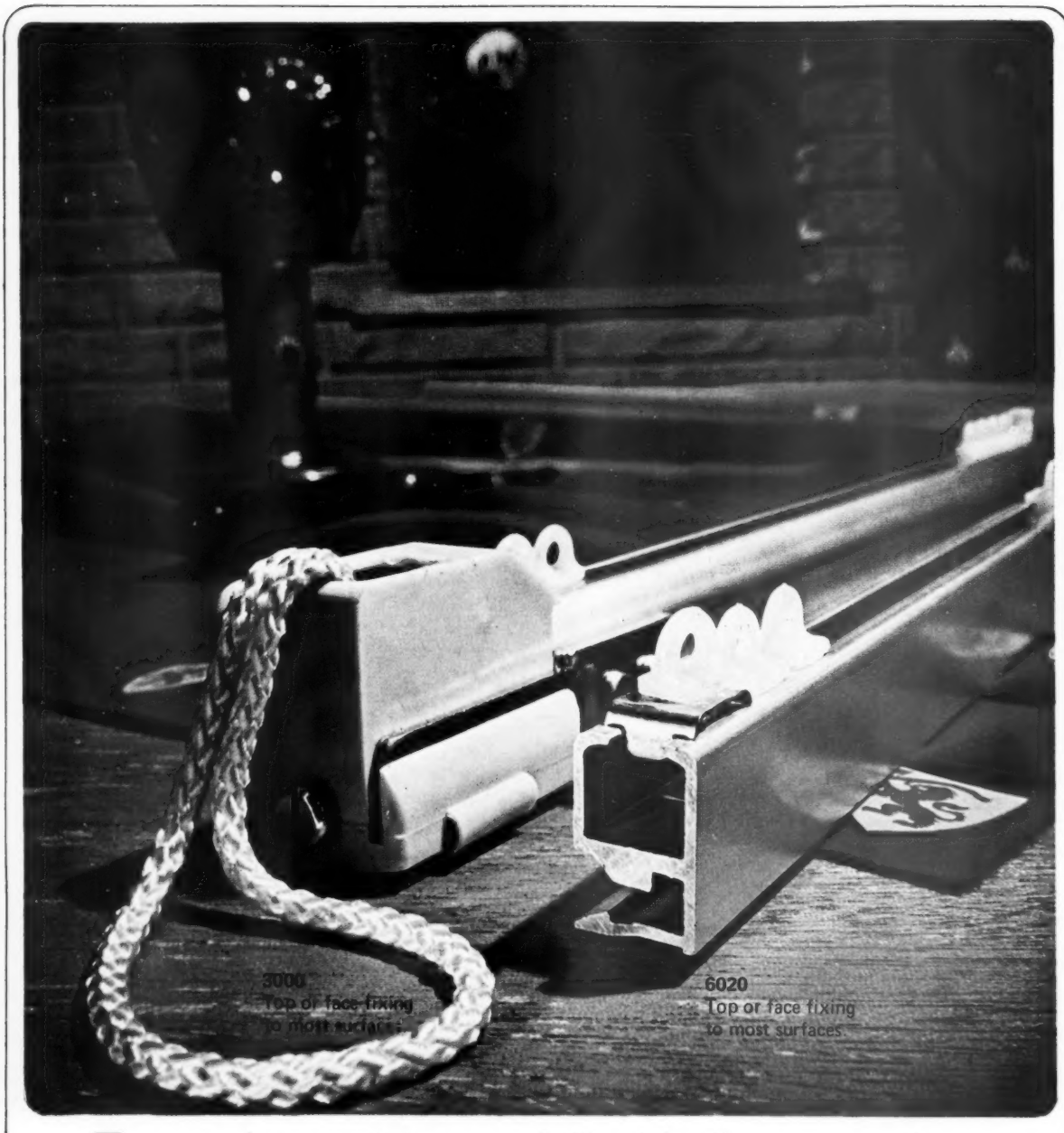
Trade and Industry

18 April 1974 10p

The nation's airline





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Trade and Industry

18 April 1974

The tailplane of a Trident III jet aircraft in the new livery of British Airways. The two years of reorganisation, integration and legal requirements involved in the transformation of the former BEA and BOAC into one nationally-owned airline were completed at the beginning of this month. A feature on British Airways appears on page 114 of this issue.

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Trade and Industry
Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal
Volume 15. No. 3.
Pages 113 to 160. 18 April 1974.
Price 10p. Net subscription post inclusive, £7.60
Editorial: Room 437, 1 Victoria St., SW1H 0ET. 01-222 7877
Advertisements: HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147
Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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Britain

The nation's airline

BOAC and BEA combine to form world's largest air network

British Airways emerged fully from its chrysalis on 1 April: that day saw the successful completion of the two years of examination, reorganisation and integration involved in the merging of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and British European Airways into one corporate body. With more than 220 aircraft, British Airways operates the world's largest passenger fleet and, at almost half-a-million miles, has the most extensive route network in the world, serving nearly 200 destinations in 90 countries. In this country and throughout the world the airline employs a staff of 51,000.

With the amalgamation there has been formed an organisation whose activities are not limited just to the operation of a fleet of aircraft. Its sphere of activity covers a host of allied services such as aviation engineering, communications and air traffic control facilities, an air training college, hotel ownership and providers of inclusive holiday packages.

Although the recent dramatic changes in fuel supplies and prices are playing havoc with long-range forecasts, it has been predicted that the overall rationalisation benefits of the merger will amount to at least £50 million a year by the late 1970s. Annual savings on insurance alone are expected to reach £2.5 million, while the integration of computer services should reduce the budget by a further £3.5 million.

British Airways is formed of seven operating divisions. These divisions are:

1 European Division (formerly BEA)
2 Overseas Division (formerly BOAC)
3 Regional Division (formerly Cambrian Airways, Scottish Airways, Channel Island Airways and Northeast Airlines)
4 British Airways Helicopters Ltd.
5 British Airways Engine Overhaul Ltd.
6 British Airways Associated Companies Ltd.
7 International Aeradio Ltd.

These divisions understandably reflect the historic growth of the constituent parts which today form British Airways; they have, of course, also been determined by the views of management on how the corporate business should be run in the future.

Each of the divisions is treated as a profit centre and has been delegated a high degree of autonomy in marketing and operational decision making. However, while accepting a decentralised system which empowers divisional heads to make and exercise judgements towards a profitable outcome, it is recognised that this decentralisation cannot be absolute. Group management also has its role to play, and this is to ensure that the divisional marketing and planning policies are harmonised towards optimum group results and that activities are undertaken jointly within the group whenever there are overriding advantages, including those of economies of scale. It is accepted that a certain amount of conflict will arise in a decentralised organisation but it is thought that this need not be harmful and can have positive advantages by sparking off new ideas and providing incentives for innovations.

The organisation that has evolved from the amalgamation is not regarded as inviolable by the new management, which sees the principles adopted as not being incompatible with possible radical changes in the boundaries of activity of the profit-centred divisions. Indeed, it is considered that the possibilities of making economies by integrating activities at present being conducted separately in the divisions have not been fully exploited.

In 1972/73 staff costs constituted 41 per cent of operating costs. During the past two years there has already been achieved a 25 per cent improvement in productivity and a target has been set of a further 25 per cent improvement by 1979. In working towards this target and a fully-trimmed and smoothly operating organisation, the management appreciated that it needs the complete co-operation of the staff. It has therefore been resolved to follow procedures which will enable all staff concerned to participate with management in the processes which lead to policy decision taking, particularly those which relate to possible changes in organisation. Final decision-taking still, of course, rests with management and the board.

The 48,000 staff in the United Kingdom have been assured that their security of employment has not been impaired as a direct result of the merger. The 12 unions represented on the National Joint Council for Civil Aviation agreed to co-operate in some retraining and redeployment of staff as activities carried out separately in the airline divisions were brought together.

To strengthen links with the union side an industrial relations charter has been prepared. As part of that charter a Joint Manpower Council was proposed with employers and employees being equally represented. This manpower council, which has been granted substantial funds, has been made responsible for advising on the retraining and redeployment of staff and given an involvement in manpower matters. One of the responsibilities of the manpower council is to explore future areas of worker participation. Management is hopeful that this increased worker participation will prove beneficial to both operation and efficiency of British Airways and to the well-being of the staff. The support of the trade unions to date has been encouraging.

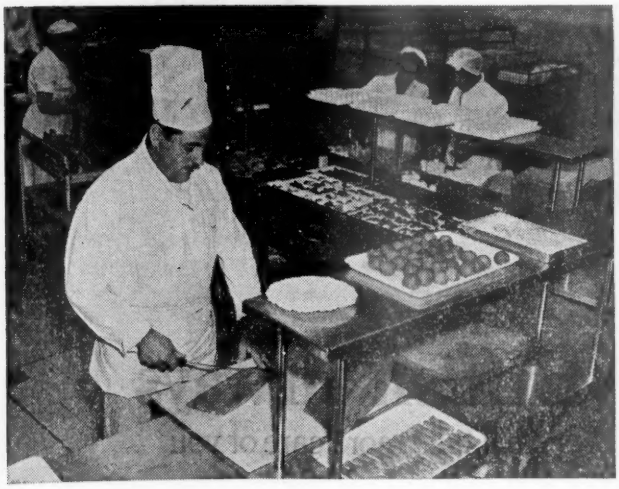
By 1990 it is expected that passenger traffic will have increased by nearly three-fold. Because of competition from faster trains, the Channel Tunnel and other developments, the rate of growth in the European Division is likely to be slower than on the long-haul routes of the Overseas Division. The merger is facilitating a greater integration of long-haul and short-haul routes and an improved and more efficient service over an expanding network. It has also enabled a reassessment of aircraft requirements, many of which are likely to be met by types of aircraft already being operated or on order and by developed versions of these models. By selecting variants of these aircraft a large measure of standardisation of equipment will be possible in the 1980s.

There will, of course, be increasing emphasis on the large-capacity aircraft. The Boeing 747, for example, is believed

Above: A Boeing 747 jumbo jet looking resplendent in British Airways' new aircraft livery. It is expected that by 1978 the airline will be operating a fleet of about 27 747s among its total complement of more than 220 aircraft.

Right: Transit passengers in Terminal 1 at London's Heathrow Airport being assisted by British Airways' staff in making transfer arrangements between short- and long-distance services.

Below: Two aspects of behind-the-scenes work in ensuring the safety and well-being of the airline's passengers – the preparation of smoked salmon for canapes in the aircraft catering unit (left), and crew being briefed prior to taking over their aircraft (right).



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British airways

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Chairman David Nicolson meets British Airways' personnel on a recent visit to Birmingham Airport.

capable of being extended and developed to carry up to 750 passengers, reducing seat-mile costs by 25 per cent compared with the present model. The Lockheed TriStar could also be stretched to give a new version with about 430 seats.

By the mid-1980s the Tridents, VC10s and 707s will be nearing the end of their useful life for British Airways and will be phased out of operations, but there are already planned aircraft which may be suitable as replacements and there is no need at this stage for an early decision.

British Airways currently operates the largest unduplicated air route network in the world, and this year is expecting more than 16 million passengers to travel on this network. Although other points of call, particularly in Europe, will be added during the next five to 10 years, the main emphasis will be on strengthening existing services to meet the demands of an expanding market. One development it is hoped to introduce is that of shuttle, or bus-style, services on high-density European and domestic routes, starting next year perhaps on route from London to Glasgow and subsequently to Edinburgh and Belfast. Later such services could be extended to Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Dublin. By the 1980s the shuttle conception may have been applied to long-haul routes.

In the 1974/75 financial year British Airways is anticipating carrying more than a quarter of a million tons of freight, but in this sphere of its operations the airline sees room for improvement. Although the volume of cargo carried has risen, the revenue yield has been declining. Cargo is profitable when carried in the freight holds of passenger aircraft, but the profitability is only marginal when all-cargo aircraft are used. However, the introduction into service of more of the new generation of wide-bodied aeroplanes, with larger freight-space, should help to improve the return on cargo operations.

Cargo terminal

The airline has also experienced some problems of integration on the cargo side. It was found, for example, that the transfer of consignments between long-haul and short-haul services was not being carried out quickly enough. The airline is now in the process of integrating cargo marketing organisations to present a unified approach to exploit the market to its fullest potential. The two main cargo terminals at Heathrow are also being merged to improve service and keep costs to the minimum. A working party formed by representatives of both management and staff recommended the establishment of a cargo-UK division, and this division came into being on 1 January of this year. A doubling in staff productivity is the expected outcome of this move. By next year British Airways should have at Heathrow cargo-handling facilities as efficient as at any airports in Europe.

British Airways believes in the 'total travel concept' – that it cannot market air travel in a vacuum. In the Brancker Memorial Lecture to the Chartered Institute of Transport earlier this year, David Nicolson, the airline's chairman, said that air travel 'must be part of a total travel product aimed at satisfying the needs of the leisure and business traveller'. Towards this end British Airways has interests in about 50 hotels around the world, including in London, New York, Paris, Brussels, Bahrain, Fiji, Kenya, Seychelles, Germany, Hong Kong, Malta, Jamaica and many other places. This interest is represented in most cases by small investments made through the Associated Companies division, but it is on a smaller scale than that of some United States airlines. It is intended to widen its interest in the hotel industry, although not necessarily through investments but also by other commercial arrangements, so that by the 1980s it will be in a position to offer more inclusive holiday packages.

Although the initials BEA and BOAC have for long been considered synonymous with scheduled air services in the United Kingdom, since 1971 there has been a marked increase in their charter carryings out of the UK. In 1973 British Airways operated more passenger-miles on charters than any other carrier in Britain. The advent of the ABC – Advance Booking Charter – in which travel agents can participate in a manner prohibited to them by the rules applying to other types of charter business, has contributed substantially to this upward trend in the airline's charter traffic. On all types of charter work the Overseas Division alone in 1972/73 made 2,250 flights and earned more than £15 million in revenue. Just over half of those charters were operated between Britain and the United States and Canada, while others were to the Caribbean, East Africa and the Far East. During the same period nearly 1 million holidaymakers were carried to European and Mediterranean destinations by the European Division's Airtours fleet of aircraft, which specialises in the carriage of package-tour passengers.

Apart from the ferrying of businessmen, of all nationalities, and the transporting of freight to all corners of the globe, British Airways contributes to industry in other ways. Its helicopter division, for example, not only operates regular services between Penzance and the Scilly Isles but also between Aberdeen and the oil exploration and drilling rigs in the North Sea. By 1980 the airline expects to be playing a big part in the exploitation of the country's offshore mineral wealth.

In addition to the maintenance of its own aircraft, British Airways overhauls jet engines for many other airlines, much of this work being undertaken at the Treforest factory in South Wales, earning foreign currency for Britain. Another contributor to the credit side of the country's balance of payments account is International Aeradio. Originally formed to provide technical services to aviation, it is now a diversified business spanning the globe. It provides staff at nearly 70 airports, supplying and installing technical equipment, operating and maintaining air traffic control facilities, engaging in airport management and even assisting in the running of fire and rescue services. Among its other activities in the communications sphere is the operation of public telephone services, while it also gets involved in printing and publishing, the supply of flight data and the design and manufacture of electronic equipment.

Although its shareholdings in other airlines has declined in recent years it still retains an interest in a number of inter-

The nation's airline continued

national airlines, including Cathay Pacific, Cyprus Airways and Gibraltar Airways.

In his Brancker Memorial Lecture in February of this year, chairman David Nicolson said that since 1964 BOAC, BEA and now British Airways had earned more than £2,850 in revenue, of which nearly 60 per cent was in overseas earnings. For the latest financial year – 1973/74 – British Airways expects to report record foreign currency earnings and make its highest-ever contribution to Britain's balance of payments. Even allowing for the effects of the fuel crisis and the unfavourable world economic situations during the latter half of the period, it is hoped to make a net balance of payments contribution of more than £150 million, after meeting all foreign expenditure.

From the £165 million of 1963/64, the annual revenue of the airlines which form British Airways had grown to about £500 million in 1972/73, the last financial year for which figures are available. In the past 10 years profits have totalled £264 million before interest and capital borrowings and taxation, and payments to the Government in dividends and interest have amounted to £147 million. Revenue projections for the latest financial year – to the end of March this year – had predicted a figure of £550 million, although this forecast may have been adversely affected by the fuel crisis and other international developments during the latter part of this period. Over the past decade or so the return on investment has averaged a creditable 8.8 per cent.

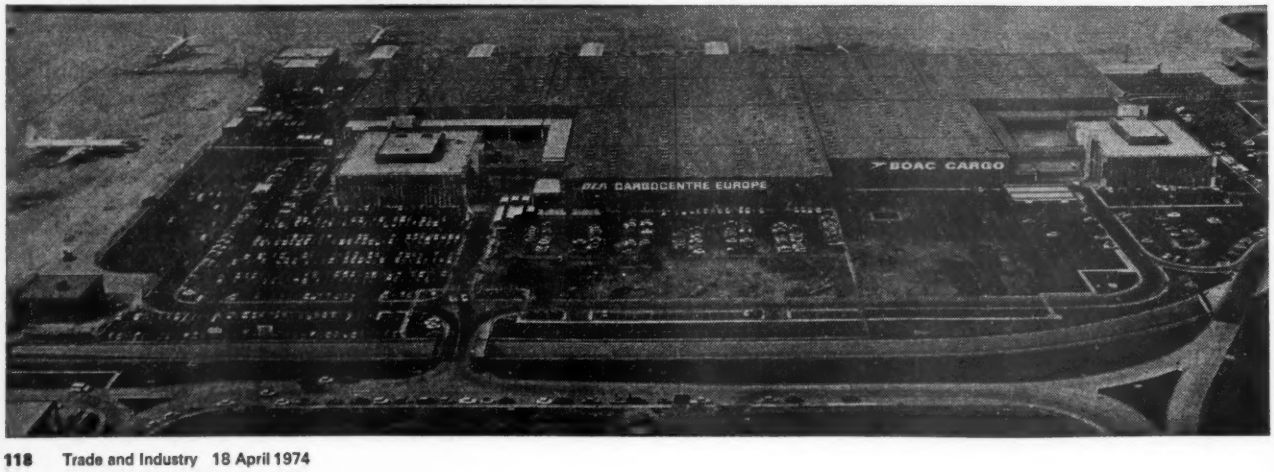
As to the future, British Airways has set itself five main objectives: *Operational*—the safe, regular and punctual operation of air services. *Financial* – to maintain capital intact and earn a rate of profit on net assets which meets the criteria laid down by the Government and which is compatible with the profit rates of competitors. *Employment* – to attract a skilled workforce with a high level of output per employee. *Growth* – to expand the business at the fastest rate compatible with achievement of financial objectives. *Environment* – to develop operational policies which meet socially acceptable standards in terms of the environment.

Forecasting of financial returns on effort and capital has been made even more problematical at present by so many uncertainties – in particular the fuel situation. Before the latest crisis, it had been estimated that fuel prices would double over the next three years, but this must now be subject to considerable revision. This year it is possible that the changes in prices and supplies will add £70 million to forecasted operating costs. It had been estimated that the fuel bill would expand from the 12 per cent of total costs in 1972/73 to a proportion of 20 per cent in 1979, but even this growth rate will have to be revised markedly in an upward direction. Another aspect of the present fuel position is that the increased prices will lead inevitably to higher fares. To what extent will these higher fares discourage traffic growth?

When the board of British Airways first took over, an improvement in the separately-forecasted results of BOAC and BEA of about £100 million in the first five years as a composite airline was anticipated, and more than £40 million a year from then on. These figures are obviously subject to revision. The forecasted revenue of £550 million in 1973/74 was expected to grow to about £850 million in four years. Even with its net assets increased from £500 million to £800 million in 1977/78, British Airways had hoped to earn 12½ per cent on that capital, helped a great deal by the considerable improvement in productivity taking place. The changed situation, particularly in increased costs, has necessitated a new look at the anticipated return on assets, and a realistic return of about 8 per cent is the current target.

The climate in which British Airways has to reach its target is not one where British Airways enjoys a monopoly or receives a subsidy. It is one of fierce international and home competition. It is a business climate where intended measures to improve the efficiency and progress of the airline are subject to the approval of many foreign government agencies as well as the counter actions of a hundred competing companies.

It is against this background, and in a sphere of rapid and expensive technological development, that British Airways continues to invest in the future – certainly a far cry from that day in 1919 when its forerunner opened up the first daily international air service between London and Paris.



An aerial and interior view of the cargo centre at London's Heathrow Airport. The former BEA and BOAC facilities are currently being integrated into the one large unit.

Home News

Peter Shore completes review of Companies House transfer proposals

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has now completed his review of the proposals for the transfer of some of the work of the Companies Registration office from Companies House, London to Cardiff while leaving the major search facilities in London.

Since the original proposal was made there have been extensive consultations with the major users. As a result of these important changes are to be made to the service which will be provided in London. They include facilities for the lodging in London of certain types of documents to which a strict time limit applies (notably prospectuses, Court orders, mortgages and charges, and the appointment of receivers).

Before finalising his decision, Mr. Shore, accompanied by Mr. Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State with responsibilities for companies, met a group led by Mr. Jasper Hollom, deputy governor of the Bank of England, which included representatives of the Stock Exchange, the Law Society, the City of London Solicitors, the Issuing Houses Association, the Accepting Houses Association, the Committee of London Clearing Banks, the Finance Houses Association and the British Insurance Association.

The members of the group assured Mr. Shore that the improved facilities which would be retained in London had met the main points of concern which the group had expressed last November.

The Registrar of Companies will be resuming consultations with users' representatives on the detailed arrangements.

Coal industry examination opens

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, on 10 April presided at the first meeting of the examination into the future contribution of the coal industry to Britain's energy requirements.

The National Coal Board, the National Union of Mineworkers, the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers, and the British Association of Colliery Management were represented.

Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary, Treasury, Albert Booth, Minister of State, Department of Employment, and Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, were also present.

The meeting adopted the following terms of reference: 'to consider and advise on the contribution which coal can best make to the country's energy requirements and on the steps needed to secure that contribution'.

Mr. Varley said he intended to take the chair at future meetings of the Steering Committee which would conduct the examination during the summer. His objective was to produce an interim report by the end of June and to complete the examination by the end of the summer.

Energy Technology Support Unit

Mr. Varley also announced on 10 April the setting up of an Energy Technology Support Unit at Harwell to help him in assessing the need for further research into non-nuclear forms of energy.

Yorkshire and Humberside to get £12,000 grant

The Department of Industry has agreed to make a small grant to the Yorkshire and Humberside Development Association for the next two years.

This was announced in Sheffield on 8 April by Gregor MacKenzie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, who said that a grant of £12,000 a year will be made to the Association for the next two years. He explained that the decision had been made after a review of the Association's request for help.

During his speech Mr. MacKenzie said: 'This Government is and will remain firmly committed to a strong and vigorous regional policy. And we recognise this must not consist only of serious ambitions at the centre. The best way to ensure that momentum is fully maintained is to achieve real participation by the regions in the formulation and implementation of policy from start to finish.

'I attach the greatest importance to strong links between the headquarters and regional offices of my Department on the one hand and local authorities and industry on the other.'

Restriction on insurance company

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has issued a direction under Section 13 (1) of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 to Castle Life Assurance Co. Ltd. that it shall cease taking on new business in Great Britain on and after 9 April 1974. This prohibition also applies to the variation of existing contracts in such a manner as to increase the liabilities of the company effected in the course of carrying on long term business.

The variation of existing long term contracts in any way which increases the liability of the company is also prohibited.

This direction does not prevent the company satisfying its liabilities under existing policies; accepting surrenders, or converting policies to a fully paid up basis.

Proposed acquisition by Charter Consolidated Ltd. of Sadia Ltd.

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided to refer the proposed acquisition by Charter Consolidated Ltd. (on behalf of its wholly owned subsidiary, Charter Consolidated Investments Ltd.) of Sadia Ltd. to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973. The Commission are being required to make their report by 17 July 1974.

The decision to make a reference to the Commission does not in any way prejudge the question of whether or not the merger concerned is contrary to the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this after investigation.

Fuel restrictions on light aviation relaxed

The Government has decided to release the representative bodies of the light aviation industry, including private users and business and taxi operators, from their undertaking voluntarily to cut back their use of aviation fuel to 50 per cent for private use and 75 per cent for business use. They are now subject to the overall 90 per cent availability of aviation gasoline in line with the restrictions on petrol for private motoring.

Inspectors report on pit accident

The disaster at Markham Colliery, near Chesterfield, last July in which 18 men were killed and 11 seriously injured when the cage in which they were riding crashed into the pit bottom was caused by complete failure of the mechanical brake on the winding engine.

The failure was the direct and immediate result of the fracture of a two-inch diameter steel rod in the brake mechanism through fatigue, stemming from faulty design of the braking system. This rod applied the braking force.

The findings are set out in the report, published on 10 April by Mr. J. W. Calder, HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, following a public inquiry into the accident.

Mr. Calder states that since the accident similar rods in the winding gear at other collieries have been changed by the National Coal Board. The Board is also

carrying out non-destructive tests on winding engine brake components; and

examining all winding apparatus to assess stressess in brake components and identify all components, like the rod, on which the safety of men in cages is entirely dependent.

In addition, Mr. Calder says that a committee of engineers has been formed following the inquiry urgently to consider all safety aspects of manriding in shafts and unwalkable outlets. It was unlikely that the committee would be able to report to him before the end of this year. But the NCB has agreed to implement any interim decisions.

Increase in sterling limits of air carriers' liability

The sterling limits on the liability of the air carrier have been increased by Ministerial Order which came into operation on 12 April.

Under the Carriage by Air Act 1961 (which gives effect in the United Kingdom to the Warsaw Convention as amended at the Hague 1955), the air carrier's liability for death and personal injury and loss of and damage to baggage or cargo, is in most cases limited by reference to gold francs, the sterling equivalents of which are fixed by an Order of the Secretary of State for Trade.

The Carriage by Air (Sterling Equivalents) Order 1974 (Statutory Instrument No. 528) supersedes a similar Order of 1973 to take account of recent changes in the value of sterling in relation to the US dollar. The increase is of approximately 12 per cent. In consequence the limit of liability of the air carrier in respect of death and personal injury has been raised from £7,773 to £8,723 for each passenger in international carriage, in accordance with existing international agreements, and from £27,206 to £30,531 for each passenger in domestic or other non-international carriage.

The corresponding increases in the limits of liability for loss of and damage to registered baggage and cargo are from £7.78 per kilo to £8.73 per kilo. In the case of baggage of which the passenger takes charge himself the increase is from £155.57 to £174.47 per passenger. The figures for baggage and cargo apply to both international and non-international carriage.

The applicable limit is that in force at the date of the judgment, not of the accident, so that the increased limits will apply to claims not disposed of by the courts or by settlement before 12 April 1974.

Lord Orr-Ewing looks forward to next phase of metrication

'The changeover to metric is making steady progress. It is necessary to maintain the momentum. These are the two messages from the Report,' said Lord Orr-Ewing, chairman of the Metrication Board in London on 9 April. He was announcing the publication of the Board's fifth report, 'Going Metric – The Next Phase'. 'We are now moving towards the last phase when the changeover will most affect consumers,' he said.

Many sectors in industry have now virtually completed their change. All goods in chemist shops are metric, most new building is metric and a great range of materials used by industry are metric. In engineering industry almost all new design work is in metric. The major freight operators are now using metric tariffs. Changes to textiles and clothing are now starting. More and more consumer goods packed or marked in metric are now coming into the shops. The first of the changes for prescribed quantity foods have already been authorised by Parliament. Agriculture will complete its main changes centred around the farming year 1975/76.

'There is still some way to go,' said Lord Orr-Ewing, 'To maintain the momentum of the change there are three main actions that need to be taken. They are:

1 'Action in Parliament to remove the remaining legal obstacles to the change. In particular it must be made possible to sell all pre-packed goods in metric quantities especially foodstuffs. The Government should seek powers to set terminal dates for the use of imperial weights and measures in retail trading. Discussions with manufacturers and retailers will be necessary.
2 'The Government should make evident their commitment to the metric change. All public departments including local authorities should specify their purchasing requirements in metric wherever possible.
3 'The Metrication Board must carry out a sustained and substantial publicity effort to meet the general public's need for information about the changes. We shall start our advertising campaign addressed to consumers in May.'

World cotton consumption sets new records

'Cotton consumption, on the world basis, continues to set new records each season, and 1973-74 will be no exception,' forecast Mr. Cliff Santley, Secretary General of the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Speaking in London at the 33rd Plenary Session of the ICAC Conference, Mr. Santley surveyed the world cotton situation in his report to the delegates.

In spite of a decline in acreage in several of the major producing countries, average yield has set a new record and world production in 1973-74 is now expected to be slightly higher than last season's level of 59.8 million bales. Total supply is estimated at 82.6 million bales, close to the all time record high reached in 1956-66.

Consumption, on a world basis, continues to set new records. Present thinking is that world consumption in 1973-74 could very well increase to around 59 million bales, he said.

But prices rose sharply during most of 1973, and in most instances are over double what they were at the beginning of 1973. Accurate forecasting – always a difficult task – is now made almost impossible by variations in exchange rates, the forces of inflation and the supply and prices of oil and other sources of energy.

He detailed the effects of the energy crisis in the cotton industry but emphasised that there was every reason to expect that cotton's future will be bright.

Mr. Santley forecast that production of cotton in all the growing countries should remain high, although competition from subsequent crops will continue keen and yields may be affected by the shortage and high costs of fertilisers.

He said that the ICAC has been asked by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to provide a forum for intensive inter-governmental consultations on two particular aspects of the cotton situation – market access and pricing policy. The facts show that there is little or no problem of access to markets as far as raw cotton is concerned. Last season saw a record volume of exports to importing countries and shipments continue high. The problem has become one of supply assurance on a continuing basis. Supply uncertainty is what caused importers to add substantially to their stockholdings last season.

On pricing policy, by and large, there has been a movement towards greater freedom and although some countries may provide for support prices, minimum prices, etc., these are not of too much significance in the world market.

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Price Commission interventions during March

In March, the Price Commission rejected 164 pre-notifications of price increases from Category I and II companies, mainly on the following grounds: failure to supply the required information; exceeding the net profit margin reference level; or the selection of an unrepresentative base period. Claims for 65 price increases were withdrawn by the companies concerned and, in addition, the Commission modified 92 pre-notifications.

Since the beginning of Stage 3 last November, the Commission has rejected a total of 705 pre-notifications and modified a further 240; 135 claims were withdrawn by the companies concerned. In terms of trading sector, 102 claims from food manufacturers were either rejected or withdrawn, 617 from non-food manufacturers and 121 from service industries.

During March, agreement was reached with 11 Category II distributors to secure price reductions amounting to some £3,095,000 to eliminate excess profits as revealed in their quarterly returns. These included £537,000 from food and drink distributors, £2,270,000 from non-food distributors and £270,000 from garages on car sales and motor servicing. Total reductions in the distributive sector of Category II to date (that is, from the beginning of Stage 2) now amount to some £12.3 million. In addition, the Regional Centres of the Price Commission secured 368 voluntary price reductions from local firms during March.

Hollis Bros and ESA Ltd., a Category II manufacturing company, agreed during the month to make certain price reductions to comply with the statutory Notice by the Commission which, in accordance with legal requirements, was the subject of an earlier public announcement.

The Price Commission can intervene at any time following the receipt of pre-notifications submitted by Category I and II companies, during or after the 28 and 14 day periods which must respectively elapse before the increases can be implemented. Announcements about price increases occurring after the pre-notification periods have expired, where the Commission have not intervened, are the responsibility of the companies imposing them.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Avis-Rent-a-Car Ltd. (I.T.T.)	Car and truck rental tariffs	5.30
The Berrows Organisation Ltd. (News International Ltd.)	Newspapers and advertising rates	Not specified
BIP Chemicals Ltd.	Polyesters, resins	12.52
Brush Electrical Machines Ltd. (Hawker Siddeley Co.)	Small a.c. generators	14.00
CAV Ltd. (Inline Pump Sub-Division)	Entire range of products	10.20
Computer Leasings Ltd. (International Computer Holdings)	Computer leasings	13.13
Crompton Parkinson (Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd.)	Fractional horse-power electric motors	13.28
Dunlop Footwear Ltd.	Industrial footwear	3.34
	Protective footwear	12.93
	P.V.C. sports shoes	4.27
Electroway Heaters Ltd. (Charter Consolidated)	Catering equipment	Not specified
English Numbering Machines Ltd.	Numbering devices and counters	10.25
Fibreglass Ltd. (Reinforcement Division)	Reinforcement glass fibre products	5.67
The Financial Times Ltd. (S. Pearson & Son Ltd.)	Cover price	2.59
Garton Sons & Co. Ltd. (Manbre & Garton Ltd.)	Glucose and starch	5.70
International Computers Ltd. (International Computer Holdings Ltd.)	Hire and sale of computer systems components	4.15
I.T.T. Consumer Products (UK) Ltd.	Colour television sets	22.77
(S.T. & Co. Ltd.)	Colour television sets	4.56
ICI Ltd.	Aromatic plants	32.46
	Caustic potash liquor	15.70
	Propylene oxide	£6.70 per metric ton
	Vinyl chloride monomer	62.59
London Country Bus Services Ltd. (National Bus Co.)	Regular guaranteed journeys	Not specified
Park Cake Bakeries Ltd. (Northern Foods Ltd.)	Cakes	13.41
Redfyre Ltd. (Central-Sheerwood Trust Ltd.)	Fires, boilers and flue units	6.30–34.40
Yorkshire Imperial Plastics Ltd. (Imperial Metal Industries)	Plastic tubes and fittings	1.06
St. Anne's Board Mill Co. Ltd.	Board (all grades)	2.81
Category II		
Acrow (Engineer) Ltd.	Packing products	6.25
Albany Foods Ltd. (General Foods Ltd.)	Take-away meals	12.80
Edgar Allen & Co. Ltd.	Drawn and ground drill rod	5.00
Amplivox Hearing Centres Ltd.	Hearing aids	2.30–3.50
Antler Ltd. (Harris & Sheldon Group Ltd.)	Luggage	19.70
	Luggage	18.40
Wallace Arnold Sales & Services Ltd. (Barr & Wallace Arnold Trust Ltd.)	Service labour hours	5.00–11.60
Asbestos Cement (Division of Tunnel Cement Ltd.)	Asbestos cement building products	11.83
Ault Wiborg Paints Ltd.	All products	14.13
W. & T. Avery Ltd.	Weighbridges and maintenance contract premiums	3.71
Bairdtex Ltd. (William Baird & Co. Ltd.)	Outerwear fabrics	7.40
	Corduroy	17.10
	Midwear woven	13.30
Balfour Darwing Ltd.	Twist drills and hand tools	8.00–12.00
Becorit (GB) Ltd. (Steel Bros. Holdings Ltd.)	Shot firing curtains, panzer stretcher trolleys, fire hose, containers etc.	Not specified
Belfast Steamship Co. Ltd. (P & O Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.)	Freight rates	5.00
	All freight charges	15.00
Bennett (Hyde) Ltd. (Minsep Group)	Degreasing solutions and sizes	27.56–37.97
Bent & Sons Ltd. (Ellis & Goldstein Ltd.)	Knitted garments	29.00
Berry Magicoal Ltd. (United Gas Industries Ltd.)	Electric fires	15.00
Black & Decker Ltd.	Power and hand tools and accessories	5.18
Borg-Warner Ltd.	Automatic transmissions	13.33
Bridon Wire Ltd. (Bridon Group)	High carbon wire, stainless steel wire and accessories	3.08
British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.	Electricity generation – Calder Hall Power Station	10.30
British Relay Wireless & Television Ltd.	Hire of colour viewing units	8.71
	Rental colour television receiver	8.02
British Ropes Ltd. (Bridon Group)	Wire rope, slings and allied products	3.46
British Tool Manufacturers Ltd. (James Neill Holdings Ltd.)	Hand tools	18.20
Bromford Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (Cooper Industries Ltd.)	Hire pickling	15.38
Brook Street Bureau of Mayfair Ltd.	Provision of temporary staff	8.98
Brown Bayley Steels Ltd.	Steel forgings	10.50
David Brown Tractors Ltd.	Agricultural tractors and implements	5.00
	Tractor and implement spare parts	5.49
Burroughs Machines Ltd.	Adding/calculating machines, cash registers etc.	5.00
Butterley Engineering Co. Ltd. (Crittall-Hope Engineering Ltd.)	Iron castings	12.50
Cable Belt Ltd. (The Laird Group)	Cable belts for NCB	8.49–26.48
Caledonian MacBrayne & David MacBrayne Ltd. (Scottish Transport Group)	Shipping services (Charges)	27.52 9.17
Celmac Plasclip Ltd. (Foseco Minsep Group)	Plastic electrical components	9.01
	Plastic spacers	10.30
Chivas Brothers Ltd. (Seagram Distillers Ltd.)	New whisky fillings – Glen Keith	43.00
	Strathisla	38.00
Clark Son & Morland Ltd.	Processed sheepskins, coats, footwear, sheepskin car seat covers	2.80
Clifford Covering Co. Ltd.	Steering wheels and diecasting	4.80
Consort Furniture Ltd.	Furniture (chipboard)	9.62
CPC (United Kingdom) Ltd.	Maize, starch and glucose	6.39
Crane Ltd.	PD helical vane and multi-jet flowmeters	4.50
	Cast iron valves etc.	9.50
	Bronze valves	3.00
	Malleable and cast iron fittings	5.10
C. Crane Ltd.	Grey iron valves	9.50
Cummins Engine Co. Ltd.	Diesel engines and spares	11.00
Cynamid of Great Britain Ltd.	Chemical GR	38.66
Dart Industries Ltd.	Fitments of plastic bottles	24.70
Debretta Ltd. (William Baird Textiles Ltd.)	Trewtrunk range	14.17
Decca Radar Ltd. (Decca Ltd.)	Decca marine radar equipment	Not specified
	Associated equipment and servicing	18.18
Dennis Motors Ltd.	Fire engines, municipal vehicles, spares	Not specified

Company	Product	% increase sought
Dimplex Ltd.	Electrical heating appliances	Not specified
Dowty Mining Equipment Ltd. (Dowty Group Ltd.)	Hydraulically operated roof supports for mining industry	3.36
Draftex Ltd. (The Laird Group)	Rubber seats and associated products	10.96
Duncan Low Ltd. (Charter Consolidated Ltd.)	Side entry circulators	20.00
Thomas Eastham & Son Ltd. (Burco Dean Ltd.)	Kitchen furniture – factory assembled and customer assembled	5.00
English Clays Lovering & Pochin Co. Ltd. (English China Clays Ltd.)	Road haulage charge	
	Western Express Haulage (ECC Ltd.)	
	Glovel & Aglear Ltd.	
	Haul-Waste Ltd.	
	Heavy Transport (ECC Ltd.)	16.90
	Strontium carbonate products	21.00
ERF Ltd.	Commercial vehicles	4.59
Fibatube Ltd. (Harris & Sheldon Group Ltd.)	Fibre glass tubes	10.68
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. Ltd.	All aircraft tyres	12.00
	Mileage contract rates	6.00
Flexible Drives (Gilmans) Ltd. (Newman Industries Ltd.)	High speed steel spurs	20.00
	Tungsten carbide burs	15.00
Garton Cooper Ltd. (Cooper Industries Ltd.)	Bolts, washers and pressings	7.44
Thomas Gill & Son Ltd. (Sidlaw Industries Ltd.)	1.5cc Heat set (80 per cent dacron, 20 per cent nylon)	22.83
	0.95 cc	24.43
	2/1.9cc	14.29
Glass Tubes & Components Ltd.	Machine blown glass products etc. and machine drawn glass tubing	7.10
Glass Tubes & Components Ltd. (Leamington)	Hand blown and hand pressed glass products and machine drawn glass tubing	6.80
Gross Cash Registers Ltd.	Service call charges	8.10
Harton Cleaners & Dyers Ltd. (Johnson Group Cleaners Ltd.)	Dry cleaning and coin operated laundry services	9.50
Haden Nilos Conflow Ltd. (Senior Engineering Group)	Stilts	8.87
	Hooks	6.75
	Spindles	6.91
	Struts	11.08
	Machines	9.71
Hearing Conservation Ltd.	Ear defenders	7.70-15.50
Heatrod Elements Ltd. (Heating Group) (Charter Consolidated Ltd.)	Electric heating elements	39.66
Hercules Powder Co. Ltd.	Paracol	4.74-15.37
Hickson & Welch Ltd.	Photines for paper and textile industries	24.05-41.73
Hygena Ltd. (Norcros Ltd.)	Kitchen furniture – 'System 70'	8.96
	'Quick Assembly'	7.39
	'White Space'	10.00
	'Hygena 2000'	7.17
Hy-Mac Ltd. (Powell Duffryn)	Excavators	7.74
IPD Industrial Ltd. (International Property Development)	Central heating radiators and storage heaters	12.00
Johnson British Wood-Crafts Ltd. (British Industrial Holdings Ltd.)	Kitchen furniture and cabinets	19.00
Kingston Minerals Ltd. (Bath & Portland Group Ltd.)	Quarrying	£0.35 per ton
	Haulage rates	10.00-19.90
Kismet Ltd. (Cape Asbestos Co. Ltd.)	Range of transport service equipment	9.73
Ladbroke Holidays (Ladbroke Group Ltd.)	Accommodation in holiday camps	17.50
Laporte Industries (Holdings) Ltd.	Ferric chloride	12.64
	Ferrous chloride	24.32
James Leach Springs Ltd.	Vehicle road springs	12.25
Leeds Autocars Sales & Services Ltd. (Barr & Wallace Arnold Trust Ltd.)	Service labour hours	5.80
Ley's Malleable Castings Co. Ltd. (Ley's Foundries & Engineering Ltd.)	Castings	7.50
The Ludlow Carpet Co. Ltd. (Tomkinsons Holdings Ltd.)	Carpets	Not specified
MacKenzie Brothers, Dalmore Ltd. (Scottish & Universal Investments Ltd.)	New whisky fillings	84.04
Mander-Domolas Ltd. (Manders (Holdings) Ltd.)	Industrial surface coatings (excluding thinners)	10.60
J. Mann & Son Ltd. (Rotary Hoes Group)	Power packs (industrial engines)	16.00
Matburn Holdings Ltd.	Eschmann hospital equipment (surgical instruments and operating theatre equipment)	11.00
Midland Bright Drawn Steel Ltd. A. E. Godrich & Son Ltd. (GEI International Ltd.)	Bright drawn steel bars	7.31
National Car Parks Ltd.	Parking charges	4.76
Nelco Ltd.	Motors supplied to MSE Scientific Inst. Ltd.	10.00
Newman Electrics Ltd. (Newman Industries Ltd.)	Electronic control panels	9.50
Newman Electric Motors Ltd.	Electric motors	10.00
Newman-Tonks Ltd.	Door closers, floor springs, panic bolts, aluminium products, brass and zinc	7.50-20.00
Nicholls & Wileman Ltd.	'Hi-Fi' hosiery	5.40
James North & Sons Ltd. (Siebe Gorman Holdings Ltd.)	Goggle 900	11.00
	Shield 1200	17.40
	Spectacle 600	12.92
	W.V. Goggle 1000	15.20
	Face shield 1300	8.00
	Safety helmet 1500	6.80
Nypro (UK) Ltd. (Dutch State Mines)	Caprolactam	15.00
	Sulphur or ammonia	12.50
	Cycloyexanone	15.00
S. L. D. Olding Ltd. (Hanson Trust Ltd.)	Mileage charges for service vans	25.00
George Outram & Co. Ltd. (Scottish Universal Investments Ltd.)	Cover price of 'Evening Times' and advertising rates	14.12
Paterson's Scottish Shortbread Ltd.	Oatcakes	15.00
Racal Amplivox Communications Ltd.	Microphones, earphones, headsets and amplifiers	2.80-13.50
Radiant Superjet (Crittall-Hope Engineering Ltd.)	Oil and gas burners	5.75
The Railway Signal Co. Ltd. (W.B.S. Co. Group)	Railway signalling apparatus (Supplied to B.R.)	12.50
Ransomes Sims & Jefferies Ltd.	Harvesting machinery and industrial trucks	2.84
Reads Ltd.	Sanitary cans	23.90
Reads & Drums Ltd. (Reads Ltd.)	Drums and cans	7.70-17.36
	Metal containers	4.53
Radac Software Ltd. (Racal Electronics Ltd.)	Computer software	Not specified
Rivington Carpets Ltd. (Bondworth Holdings Ltd.)	Tufted carpet	5.23
Rockwell-Thompson Ltd.	Sidemembers frames axle housing	4.29
	Tiles – veneer	
Ross Warmafoam Ltd. (The Metal Closures Group)	Panels – covering (polystyrene)	14.00-20.72
Sangamo Weston Ltd. (Time Switch Division)	Synchronous and spring reserve time switches, meters, controllers and programmers	7.00
The Sanitas Trust Ltd. (L.R.C. International Ltd.)	Woodwards Gripe Water and other baby products	9.00
	Shampoos	13.00
The Shaeffer Pen Co. Ltd. (Texfon Ltd.)	Writing instruments	10.90
Silent Bloc Ltd. (B.T.R. Industries Ltd.)	Anti-vibration of bushes and mountings	12.40

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Industrial and commercial property

Company	Product	% increase sought
Sketchley Ltd. (Cleaning Division)	Dry cleaning and tailor repair service	8.00
Smith & Nephew Plastics Ltd. (Smith & Nephew Associated Companies Ltd.)	Polythene	19.00
	Synthene	10.00
South Mills (Textiles) Ltd. (Sidlaw Industries Ltd.)	Various man-made fibres	0.60-7.21
	Various fibres	Not specified
Stainless Steel Plant Ltd. (APV Holdings Ltd.)	Pump bodies	5.44-9.43
The Steetley Co. Ltd.	Haulage	7.78
Sterling Coated Materials Ltd.	Coated and laminated papers, plastic films and metal foils	12.00
John Stirk & Sons Ltd. (John Brown & Co. Ltd.)	Machine tools and holders	8.05-56.60
Trust-Motors (Volkswagen) Ltd. (Barr & Wallace Arnold Trust Ltd.)	Car and van rental charges	14.97
	Service labour hours	7.14
Ulsterbus Ltd.	Fares	12.10
Uniroyal Ltd.	Tyres	12.30
	Solid sheet	7.60
	Grooved matting	6.20
United Sack Contractors Ltd. (Hanson Trust Ltd.)	Sack hire rates	14.29
VLK Supplies Ltd. (Evode Holdings Ltd.)	Injection mouldings, compound liquids. Adhesives. Hot melt polyamide adhesives. Impregnated cloth for OE puffs and counters	28.77
Wellcome Foundation Ltd. (Consumer Division)	Lice and Mange ¼ gallon	50.20
	Lice and Mange 5 gallon	56.00
	Cooper Fly Dip BHC ¼ gallon	16.30
	Cooper Fly Dip BHC 2½ gallon	18.80
	Border Winter Dip 1 gallon	15.90
	Border Winter Dip 5 gallon	21.90
	Border Winter Dip 40 gallon	23.60
Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co. Ltd.	Spares and sundry orders for BR signal products and NCB mining products, etc.	9.52
Westland Engineers Ltd. (Westland Aircraft Ltd.)	Garage and industrial doors, chalkboards and sash window balances	8.11
Wickman Lang Ltd.	Lathes, power chucks and spares	7.50-15.00
Wickman Machine Tool Mfg Co. Ltd.	Multi spindle automatic lathes	15.00
Wilkinson Sword Ltd. (British Match Corporation)	Writing instruments	10.00
William Warne & Co. Ltd. (Lindustries Ltd.)	Rubber and synthetic products	8.63
Yorkshire Chemicals Ltd.	Wood preservatives	31.37
	PVA adhesives	18.68

Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
British Railways Board	Passenger fares. Freight and parcels rates and miscellaneous charges	Not specified
British Steel Corporation	Trench sheeting, safety fencing, lintels, etc.	17.57
Carrington Viyella – Warp Knitting Division	Knitted fabric	7.10
Cornish Guardian Ltd.	Advertising rates, newspaper sales, newspaper subscription rates	Not specified
Covrad Ltd.	Presswork, automotive radiators, vehicles, heat transfer units, industrial heating (Complete range)	10.80
Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.	Cereal milk puddings	12.64
	Cheddar and Cheshire cheeses	27.38
	Macaroni cheese, custard, condensed milk	12.88
	Sterilised cream	15.47
	Evaporated milk	14.10
	Yogurt, cream, cream dessert	13.51
Exors of James Mills Ltd. (G.K.N. Ltd.)	Bright steel	8.31
	Bright steel	8.10
F. A. Power Ltd. (G.K.N. Ltd.)	Flattened wire products	3.01
	Bright steel products	2.16
	Bright steel products	2.15
G.K.N. (South Wales) Ltd.	Cold rolled strip	1.93
	Wire	3.92
	Nails	4.10
	Cold rolled strip	1.99
G.K.N. Somerset Wire Ltd.	Wire and strand	3.27
Hull & Grimsby Newspapers Ltd.	Advertising rates, newspaper subscriptions, sales of photographs, delivery bags	14.80
ICI Ltd.	Acetone	118.06
Lyons Tetley Ltd. (J. Lyons & Co. Ltd.)	Tea	6.81
Pye Records (Sales) Ltd. (A.T.V.)	Gramophone records	26.00
Qualcast (Derby Foundries) Ltd.	Un-machined iron castings	5.56
The Western Times Co. Ltd.	Advertising rates, subscription rates, sale of photographs, delivery bags	Not specified
Unigate Foods Ltd.	Fruit crush drinks	3.75*
Vine Products Ltd. (Allied Breweries Ltd.)	South African wine	15.69
Westminster Press Ltd.	Cover price and advertisement rates	Not specified
Category II		
A.M.F. International Ltd.	Steam air shirt finisher	18.59
	Ajax Press	8.19
	Tie folding and sewing machine	4.35
Bristol United Press Ltd.	Cover prices and advertising rates	12.50-33.33
Bromford Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (Cooper Industries Ltd.)	Cold rolled round edged flats	8.65
Cape Universal Building Products Ltd. (Charter Consolidated Ltd.)	Metal grids	10.37
Chamberlain Plastics Ltd. (Chamberlain Phipps Ltd.)	Metallised polyester and PVC laminates	8.00
Clifford Products Ltd.	Brakeshoes and light engineering presswork	7.70
Croida Bolomans Chemicals Ltd. (Croida International Ltd.)	D.T.P.A. (Pentasodium salt 40%)	8.31
	Sulphated oils	48.71
The Crown Cork Co. Ltd.	Tinplate cans	2.03
W. H. Dean & Sons Ltd. (Burco Dean Ltd.)	Gas heated domestic appliances	6.90
Farnborough Engineering Co. Ltd. (Clifford Motor Components Ltd.)	Engine valves	7.40
Firth Furnishings Ltd. (Readicut International Ltd.)	Various fabrics and car carpet sets	5.50-41.70
General Foods Ltd.	Branded desserts	0.60
	Catering desserts	1.50
Highland Distilleries Co. Ltd.	New malt whisky fillings	4.90
3M United Kingdom Ltd.	Audible stereo tape No. 262	28.30
	Audio-Visual tapes	14.70
J. Mann & Son Ltd. (Rotary Hoes Group)	Power packs (Industrial engines)	14.40
Motor Components (Birmingham) Ltd. (Clifford Motor Components Ltd.)	Engine valves	7.20
Nypro (UK) Ltd.	Caprolactum	48.37
George Outram & Co. Ltd. (Scottish & Universal Investments Ltd.)	Selling prices and advertising rates	14.12
PD Pollution Control Ltd. (Beatwaite Division)	Services concerning industrial waste	7.50
The Racecourse Association Ltd.	Race commentaries (Fees charged to licensed betting offices)	16.60
Ratcliffe Brothers Ltd. (Guthrie Corporation Ltd.)	Blankets	9.30
Scottish & Universal Newspapers (Scottish & Universal Investments Ltd.)	Selling price and advertising	20.35
Smith Meters Ltd. (U.G.I. Group)	Credit gas meters	12.00
	Prepayment gas meters	12.60
	Low pressure gas meters	9.00
Thistletex Carpets Ltd. (Blackwood Morton & Sons Holdings Ltd.)	Tufted carpets	16.30
TJ Filters & Accessories Ltd. (Tecalemit Ltd.)	Filtration equipment for vehicles and industrial use	10.30
Valves Ltd. (Clifford Motor Components Ltd.)	Engine valves	7.20
Versil Ltd. (B.B.A. Group)	Specialised products, etc.	14 96
The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.	Lints, gauzes, cotton wool, pack dressings, etc.	3.40-36.00
	Pharmaceutical products	Not specified
Wickman Scrivener Ltd. (John Brown & Co. Ltd.)	Various grinding machines	7.20
Yate Foundry Ltd. (Newman Industries Ltd.)	Iron castings	18.15
Yorkshire Chemicals Ltd.	Dyestuffs	5.45

* Partial withdrawal.

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Category I			
Alcan Aluminium Ltd.	Aluminium ingots and semi-fabricated products	6.84	0.34
Associated British Foods Ltd.	Bread	4.32	0.81
Barker & Allen Ltd. (Delta Metal Co. Ltd.)	Nickel silver and phosphor bronze sheet, strip and wire	11.53	0.83
British Celanese Ltd.	Tri-acetate yarn ('Tricel')	11.38	0.43
British Cellophane Ltd. (Courtaulds Ltd.)	Cellulose film 'Cellophane'	24.86	1.65
BP Chemicals International Ltd.	Various chemical and plastic products	16.70	4.61
British Transport Hotels Ltd. (British Railways Board)	Hotel apartments, food and drink	4.38	0.01
Courtaulds Ltd.	Viscose staple fibres	21.44	2.69

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Dale Farm Foods Ltd. (Northern Foods Ltd.)	Yogurt	10.09	2.00
EMI Hotels & Restaurants Ltd. (EMI Ltd.)	Restaurant catering, hotel apartments, public houses and food production	11.91	5.40
English Sewing Ltd. – Thread Division (Tootal Ltd.)	Domestic threads	11.44	1.47
The Express Dairy Foods Ltd. (Grand Metropolitan Hotels Ltd.)	Yogurt, cottage cheese, soft cheese	6.15	0.51
G.K.N. Ltd. (Standard Bolt & Nut Division)	Bolts and nuts	5.50	0.47
The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. Ltd.	Tyres, tubes, wheels	14.843	0.003
	Tyres, tubes, remoulds	7.312	0.002
GR-Stein Refractories (Hepworth Ceramic Holdings Ltd.)	Range of refractories	24.43	8.13
Hay-Lambert Ltd. (Mambrè & Garton Ltd.)	Caramel	10.05	0.87
ICI Ltd.	Ammonium nitrate	14.80	6.92
	Catalysts	24.59	0.27
	Chlorobenzenes	31.228 +£0.35 per tonne	0.008 +£0.35 per tonne
	Diphenyl oxide and 'Thermex'	47.30	0.15
	Dodyphenol ethoxylates	44.32	2.45
	Evaporated salt	6.835 +£0.018 per tonne	0.005
	Nylon yarns and fibres	9.75	0.37
	Resin capsules	30.80	0.03
	Rock salt	5.853	0.003
	Soda crystals – pea size	13.50	0.01
	Sodium perborate tetrahydrate	6.317	0.107
	Sylade	16.29	0.01
	Tolylene diisocyanate	16.12 +£7.77 per tonne	£4.08 per tonne
	Vinyl coated wall coverings (vinyls)	10.68	0.36
Imperial Metal Industries Ltd. (ICI Ltd.)	Cartridges, air pellets	16.80	0.02
Lyons Catering Supplies Ltd. (J. Lyons & Co. Ltd.)	Catering packs	4.80	0.20
McDougalls Catering Foods Ltd. (Ranks, Hovis, McDougall Ltd.)	Flour	£0.94 per sack	£0.05 per sack
Main Gas Appliances (Thorn Domestic Appliances Ltd.)	Cookers, fires, water heaters, natural gas conversion sets and spares	11.20	0.70
Michelin Tyre Co. Ltd.	Original equipment market and mileage contracts market	14.35	5.00
	Replacement market. Tyres	12.29	5.00
Pinewood Studios Ltd.	Film studios labour charges to third parties	14.73	3.71
Reed Paper and Board (UK) Ltd. (Reed International Ltd.)	Newsprint	13.20	1.25
	Paper and board products	13.55	0.91
Richmond Gas Stoves Ltd. (T.I. Domestic Appliances Ltd.)	Gas cookers and spares	11.22	0.33
Rist's Wires & Cables Ltd. (Joseph Lucas Industries)	Harness equipment etc. (for automotive industry)	7.40	0.11
Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	8.074	1.080
St. Anne's Board Mill Co. Ltd. (Imperial Group Ltd.)	Paper board	5.22	1.15
Smart & Brown Engineers Ltd. (Thorn Domestic Appliances)	Refrigerators, freezers	14.65	0.70
Spillers-French Baking Ltd. (Spillers Ltd.)	Rolls, buns and short life flour confectionery	4.42	0.06
	Long life flour confectionery (excluding private label)	4.38	1.10
	Long life flour confectionery for private label	1.84	0.19
Tate & Lyle Refineries Ltd. (Tate & Lyle Ltd.)	Sugar and allied products	1.3175	0.040
Tate & Lyle Transport Ltd. (Tate & Lyle Ltd.)	Transport	2.705	0.202
Thorn Domestic Appliances (Electrical Division) Ltd.	Electric cookers and relevant spare parts	8.06	0.98
T. Wall & Sons (Ice Cream) Ltd. (Unilever Ltd.)	Ice cream	7.0	0.31
Wilsons & Mathiesons (Tube Investments Ltd.)	Gas cookers and spares	8.06	1.12

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Category II			
AMP of GB Ltd.	Electrical components	7.70	1.73
Automated Engineering Components Ltd. (Clifford Motor Components Ltd.)	Engine valves	7.50	0.40
Avana Bakeries Ltd. (Avana Group Ltd.)	Flour confectionery	7.823	0.756
Avana Meat Products Ltd. (Avana Group Ltd.)	Meat pies and sausage rolls	7.116	1.343
John Beales Associated Co. Ltd.	Men's, ladies and children's fully fashioned knitwear	37.14	2.38
Bent & Son Ltd. (Ellis & Goldstein Ltd.)	Knitted garments	22.85	5.43
Borg-Warner Ltd.	Automatic transmissions	4.540	0.114
Brake Cables Ltd. (Parsons Controls Ltd.)	Conduits and cables	1.23	0.47
Bristol United Press Ltd. (Bristol Evening Post Ltd.)	Cover price and advertising rates	20.33	0.13
The British Broadcasting Corporation	Cover price 'Radio Times'	20.00	9.227
The British Hoist & Crane Co. Ltd. (George Cohen 600 Group)	Mobile cranes and hoisting equipment	10.00-32.60	1.00-23.60
R. F. Brookes (Leicester) Ltd. (Avana Group Ltd.)	Convenience foods	5.571	0.828
Burwell Reed & Kinghorn Ltd. (Rockware Group Ltd.)	Moulds and semi-finished parts	11.25	0.59
Carrs Flour Mills Ltd. (Carrs Milling Industries Ltd.)	Flour	£1.12 per sack	£0.46 per sack
The Clarendon Press	Books	3.00	2.785
Dart Cash Carrier Co. Ltd.	Metal pressings, office equipment, industrial handling equipment	11.03	3.32
De Haan (Foods) Ltd. (Fitch Lovell Ltd.)	4 oz. cans of lamb tongues	20.70	2.20
Du Pont (UK) Ltd.	'Orlon' Acrylic textile fibre	39.40	10.00
J. & J. Dyson Ltd. (Stannington Works)	Fireclay refactories	4.72	1.33
Farnborough Engineering Co. Ltd. (Clifford Motor Components Ltd.)	Engine valves	7.40	0.43
Ferguson Shiers Ltd. (Guthrie Corporation)	Plastic rubber coated textiles and soft, hard mouldings	21.10	0.10
Firth Carpets Ltd. (Readicut International)	Woven carpets	8.30	0.30
	Tufted carpets	7.50	0.20
Hardura Ltd. (Bernard Wardle & Co. Ltd.)	P.V.C. laminated products, foam and tufted carpets, etc.	13.75	0.33
M. C. Hordo Instrument Co. Ltd.	Electronic components and plastic and rubber mouldings	14.50	0.84
Izal Ltd. (Sterling, Winthrop Group)	Polyurethane RD 10/26	27.25	0.01
Monsanto Ltd.	Lustran	18.48	0.45
	Petrachlorophenol complex	17.15	0.01
	Polyethylene lid	79.40	0.02
Motor Components (Birmingham) Ltd. (Clifford Motor Components Ltd).	Engine valves	7.20	0.30
National Car Parks Ltd.	Car parking tariffs	8.80	1.47
Normalair-Garrett (Holdings) Ltd. (Westland Aircraft)	Design, manufacture, repair of high precision	13.30	0.50
Nypro (UK) Ltd. (Dutch State Mines)	Caprolactum	£114.01 per tonne	£50.00 per tonne
Robertsons (Bakers) Ltd. (Carr's Milling Industries Ltd.)	Bread	5.20	1.70
W. E. Saxby (Nottingham) Ltd. (George Spencer Ltd.)	Charges for dyeing and finishing fabric	10.00	1.30
Shaw & McInnes Ltd. (Sears Holdings Ltd.)	Cast iron fittings	9.00	1.20
Star Group of Companies	Admission prices, clubs, cinemas and discotheques	4.1419	0.1200
Stevenson Bros. (Dundee) Ltd. (Johnson Group Cleaners Ltd.)	All laundry services	10.00	3.00
D. C. Thomson & Co. Ltd.	Newspapers, magazines, advertising and cover prices	8.73	2.11
T. J. Filters & Accessories Ltd. (Tecalemit Ltd.)	Filtration equipment	10.30	0.30
Valves Ltd. (Clifford Motor Components Ltd.)	Engine valves	7.20	0.60
Wilkinson Sword Ltd. (Btitish Match Corporation Ltd.)	Aerosol shaving foam	12.50	3.70

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Trade Indemnity Company Limited

Further Expansion of Business during 1973—Substantial and Growing Demand envisaged in Current Year

The 56th Annual General Meeting of Trade Indemnity Company Limited will be held on Tuesday, 7th May, 1974 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman, MR. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E.:

UNDERWRITING ACCOUNTS. During the calendar year of 1973, gross premium earnings exceeded those of 1972 by 25.7%, reaching a record figure of £7,797,763. After deduction of brokerages and reinsurances, the company retain £3,164,403, showing an increase over 1972 of 28.7%. Because of substantial recoveries made during the year, net claim payments were unusually low. Expenses of management again rose but the increase over 1972 was held to 5.5%.

The 1971 underwriting account was closed at 31 December 1973 with an underwriting profit of £1,070,097, which compares with a profit of £281,934 on the 1970 account. 1973 saw the final recovery of the large claims paid on 1970 and 1971 accounts in respect of Rolls-Royce Limited. This has led to the unusual position that recoveries made in the year on 1971 and previous years' accounts exceeded the amounts paid in respect of claims attributable to those accounts. For the same reason, the profit commission on the 1971 account, at £201,515, shows a considerable increase over the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The open 1972 underwriting account at the end of its second year continues to shape well and the balance on this account at 31 December last was £1,372,078. This compares with £828,575 on the 1971 account a year ago. The hopes expressed for this account are thus being amply fulfilled.

On the open 1973 underwriting account, premium earnings are running at 21.9% above the 1972 level, reflecting the general economic conditions which prevailed for a large part of the year. The balance on the account at 31 December 1973 was £482,969, which compares with £204,535 on 1972 account a year ago.

AUSTRALIA. The progress made by our Australian branch during 1973 was good. Premium earnings, aided by the change in parities of the Australian dollar and the pound sterling, rose by 56.6% over 1972, to a total of £527,109. The branch recorded a loss on the now closed 1971 account. Each of the open underwriting accounts shows a considerable improvement on the 1971 account and, subject to nothing unforeseen, should close profitably.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. The profit and loss account has been credited with the underwriting profit transferred from the now closed 1971 account, amounting to £1,070,097 (1972—£281,934). An amount of £397,212 is also credited, comprising franked investment income of £95,793 and interest and other income of £301,419. The total thus credited is £1,467,309. Against this is debited corporation tax of £573,500 and a further amount of £9,600, being the unrelieved portion of advance corporation tax on the interim dividend of 12½% paid in November 1973. The profit after taxation brought down is £884,209 and, after adding the balance of £414,957 brought forward from 1972, the total disposable balance is £1,299,166. From this balance the sum of £665,000 has been transferred to Investment Reserve in view of the fall in the value of stock exchange securities during the year.

BALANCE SHEET. In the Balance Sheet, investments at £3,261,216 are shown at cost less investment reserve, as increased by the aforementioned transfer. The market value is, in the aggregate, in excess of the amount at which they are shown. Current assets show a significant increase over 1972, with a higher figure of debtors as a consequence of increased business. The increase in short-term loans reflects the advantage being taken of high interest rates available.

DIVIDEND. Your directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 3.6p per share which, with the interim dividend paid on 1 November 1973 and the appropriate tax credits, effectively gives the maximum dividend for the year permitted by Government legislation. The total cost of dividends paid and proposed is £208,350 (1972—£194,850) and there remains a balance of £425,816 to be carried forward.

GENERAL. A year ago I looked forward to an expansion of our insured business in 1973 as a result, in the main, of continuing economic revival, higher raw material prices and the introduction of value added tax. In the ensuing months turnovers duly benefited from all three factors, particularly prices, and by the year-end the value of insured transactions written in London and Melbourne had risen by nearly 26%, to £5,143 million.

The effect of higher raw material and import prices could be seen in the levels of business underwritten in a number of trades and industries. This was especially evident in the timber and wool sectors, where the value of turnover insured by us rose by 53 and 50% respectively. At the importing end of these trades the rate of increases was appreciably higher.

The prevailing conditions kept failures, claims and collections at below-average levels for the greater part of the year. In numerical terms, failures notified in 1973 fell by 30% and collections by more than 25%. However, despite the sharp drop in numbers, there was a rise of 3% in the value of collections notified, due again to higher prices and the introduction of VAT. This serves to underline a point that is sometimes overlooked: higher turnovers, boosted by higher prices, are all very well until a bad debt arises, when it becomes only too apparent that liabilities have increased in like proportion.

By late autumn, there were signs of a change in the economic scene, resulting initially from a levelling-out of the consumer boom and the effects of penal interest rates. During the final quarter of 1973 collections notified rose steadily in number and value to reach their highest levels for more than twelve months. At the same time failures also began to increase, particularly in the building sector.

As the year drew to its close, the situation deteriorated rapidly as we were confronted in swift succession with the developing energy crisis, the December mini-Budget, with its renewed credit restrictions and cuts in public expenditure, and the start of the three-day week. The effects of any one of these, taken in isolation, would have been substantial. Coming as they did within a matter of weeks, they could only lead to an abrupt reversal of earlier experience, both for the economy in general and for our own business in particular.

At the present time our figures have still to reflect in full the events I have referred to, although clearly the three-day week, coupled with the more selective effects of hire purchase controls, must have led to cutbacks in production and consumption affecting most trades and industries.

The changed climate has at the same time resulted in a sudden revival of interest by the business community in credit insurance protection and in a further rise in the number and value of accounts passed to us for collection.

Outside the United Kingdom, Britain's membership of the EEC has meant an increased involvement in Europe for your company over the past year, both by way of discussions with our Continental counterparts and Community officials and in terms of the growing volume of business we have written on European buyers. Our total business written on overseas buyers, including those in Europe and Australia, grew by nearly one-third in 1973, to approximately £380 million.

OUTLOOK. I have referred earlier to the three new elements that have brought about a radical change in the business outlook since the end of 1973: the three-day week, the mini-Budget and the energy crisis. In the opening months of the present year, the attention of most of us was focused on the first of these and it will still be some time before the effects of the three-day week have worked their way completely out of the economic system.

In the longer term, the remaining items—and certainly the energy crisis—are of greater significance. In any event, the repercussions of all three will be seen in our experience in 1974 and thereafter. Moreover, to deal with the country's problems, further restrictive action seems inevitable, notably as regards prices and the balance of payments. In such conditions, the role of your company in minimising and indemnifying bad debt losses will be of prime importance to the business community.

Parliament

Monday, 8 April

Imported motor components

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) inquired the value of imported motor components in the last year for which figures are available.

'£124 million in 1973,' said Mr. Deakins.

British trade fairs overseas

Mr. Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East) asked how many British trade fairs and exhibitions would be officially sponsored overseas in the next 12 months.

Mr. Deakins replied that five British trade exhibitions are planned to be held in Geneva, Jakarta, Sao Paulo, Stuttgart and Tel Aviv. In addition there will be ten exhibitions in the continuing programme of events at the British Export Marketing Centre, Tokyo. 'These events form a small but important part of the total trade promotion programme of the British Overseas Trade Board,' added Mr. Deakins.

Trade with South Africa

Mr. John Biffen (Oswestry) and Mr. Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton) asked for information on the amount of trade presently conducted with South Africa.

Mr. Shore answered that UK imports from South Africa in 1973 were £400 million and exports £374 million. 'Volume figures by country are not compiled,' he said. 'There are good opportunities for exporters, subject of course, to the ban on military goods.'

Trade with Japan

'Is the Secretary of State for Trade satisfied with current trading arrangements with Japan?' asked Mr. Ray Carter (Birmingham, Northfield).

Mr. Deakins replied: 'British exports to Japan continue to expand rapidly, and I look forward to further balanced growth in our trade with this important market.'

Trade with Namibia

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked what was the value of UK imports from Namibia in 1973, and the nature of the materials or goods imported.

Mr. Deakins answered that published figures show imports totalling £33 million; the main items were furskins, meat, fish, fish oil, fish meal and lead.

Trade deficit with EEC

Questions were asked by Mr. Neil Marten (Banbury) and Mr. Richard Body (Holland with Boston) on the present balance of trade deficit with the rest of the EEC.

Mr. Shore said: 'In 1973 our invisible trade deficit with the EEC was £1,119 million.'

EEC Common External Tariff

Mr. Roger Moate (Faversham) asked if it was Government policy to work for the ultimate elimination of the common external tariff of the EEC on industrial goods, in the interests of the further liberalisation of world trade.

'Yes, Sir;' replied Mr. Shore, 'but the immediate task is to work for as large a reciprocal reduction as proves practicable in the current negotiations.'

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert MacLennan

Ministers at the Department of Energy

Secretary of State for Energy: Eric Varley
Minister of State: Lord Balogh
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gavin Strang
Alexander Eadie

Commonwealth trade ministers

Mrs. Renée Short (Wolverhampton, North-East) asked when the Secretary of State would meet the Ministers of overseas trade of the Commonwealth countries.

Mr. Shore said: 'I have already had a very useful meeting with the New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade and look forward to meeting the Canadian Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce in London this week. I hope to meet other Commonwealth Trade Ministers in the not very distant future.'

Copper production

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked for a list of countries producing copper outside the USA.

Mr. Deakins answered that many countries have mine production of copper. In addition to the USA, those whose annual production in 1972 exceeded 100,000 tons are (in alphabetical order):

Australia
Canada
Chile
China
Japan
Papua and New Guinea
Peru
The Philippine Republic
Poland
South Africa
The USSR
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

Coffee and cocoa

Mr. Skeet (Bedford) asked how many overseas governments are involved in the sale and disposal of cocoa and/or coffee on the world market.

Mr. Deakins said: 'There are Government sponsored agencies in most of the major coffee and cocoa producing countries which are concerned with the guaranteeing of prices to producers or with the sale and disposal of their crops.'

Shipbuilding exports

Figures were requested by Mr. Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) giving the value of shipbuilding exports in the most recent annual period for which figures are available; and comparable figures for each of the previous 10 years.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Figures for ships and boats up to 1971 appear in Volume 1 of the appropriate *Annual Statement of Overseas Trade;* and for 1972 and 1973 in the respective December issues of the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics.* Prior to 1970 re-export figures were recorded separately and should be added to exports for comparability with later years.'

USA confectionery quota

A statement was asked for by Mr. Giles Radice (Chester-le-Street) about trade with the USA in confectionery and about the USA confectionery quota.

Mr. Shore replied: 'We have useful and increasing export trade with the USA in confectionery, but since 1972 this trade has been subject to quantitative import restrictions. I view with great concern the possibility that these restrictions, which are, in our opinion, contrary to GATT, might be retained in the 1974 Sugar Bill currently before Congress. We have brought to the attention of the US Administration our strong dislike of the restrictions, and the Administration itself had indicated its opposition to them in testimony provided by the State Department on 19 February. At our instigation the European Community have recently had consultations with the United States under Article XXIII of the GATT at which our point of view was registered. I hope that these representations will prove to be effective.'

Hotel industry

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Bar) wanted to know the total of public money given to the hotel industry by way of grants in the past four years; and the degree of public control over such grants.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Payments under Part II of the Development of Tourism Act 1969 amounted to £40,717,149 for the four years to 31 March 1974. The conditions of eligibility are specified in the Act itself. Discretionary grants were also given by the national tourist boards in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of that Act, and by the Highlands and Islands Development Board under the provisions of the Highlands and Islands Development (Scotland) Act 1965. Payment under these schemes is not confined to hotel projects and separate figures are not available. The accounts of all these Boards are subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General and are laid before Parliament.'

Value of imports

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked for a table showing the value of imports at current prices in each of the years 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 broadly classified under the following heads: (a) *fuel,* (b) *food,* (c) *raw materials (other than fuel or food),* (d) *industrial equipment and machinery, and* (e) *consumer goods (not food); and if he will show the percentage variation from each year to the next.*

Mr. Deakins gave the following information:

Night jet movements

Mr. Toby Jessel (Richmond-upon-Thames, Twickenham) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade, would ban all jet take-offs from Heathrow Airport by night.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'Night jet departures from Heathrow in the summer months from April to October are already severely restricted. A total ban would pose serious problems but the possibility of applying restrictions in the winter months is being considered.'

Turkish airliner crash

Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) referred to further evidence made available to the United States Senate on the subject of the cargo doors of DC-10 aircraft of the type that recently crashed near Paris and to the fact that at least one British airline is still flying such aircraft, and asked for a further statement about the safety of DC-10 aircraft using airports in the UK.

Mr. Shore said: 'I am advised by the Civil Aviation Authority which is responsible for British airworthiness standards that it is satisfied with the safety measures taken by Laker Airways, the only British operator of DC-10 aircraft. The safety standards of foreign airlines are the responsibility of the State of Registry but I am assured by the airlines concerned that they are applying all the necessary safety precautions.'

Mr. Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North) asked about the report of the inquiry into the recent crash of the Turkish Airlines DC-10 near Paris.

Mr. Shore answered: 'The French authorities investigating the accident have indicated that they expect to produce the report within about 10 to 12 months from now.'

North Sea supply ships

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne (South Angus) asked if steps would be taken to ban the use of supply ships belonging to US companies and UK subsidiaries of US companies from servicing oil rigs in the North Sea.

'No, sir,' answered Mr. Clinton Davis. 'I know of no grounds for such a prohibition, which would impede the development of essential resources and run counter to the policy of non-discrimination in shipping matters favoured by successive UK governments.'

Pollution of the sea

Mr. Peter Rees (Dover and Deal) inquired about legislation to implement the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'The United Kingdom has signed the 1973 Convention and expects to ratify it as soon as practicable. Application of the Convention's provision poses a number of problems to which my department is currently seeking solutions with the shipping industry and other interests concerned. The introduction of legislation to implement the Convention will be considered in due course.'

Copper, zinc and tin substitutes

To what extent has the price of copper, zinc and tin led to the use of substitute materials in the UK? asked Mr. Skeet.

Mr. Meacher answered that, where technically possible, substitute materials have been increasingly used in place of copper, zinc and tin for some years. The process would be likely to increase if metal prices remained at their present high levels.

Commodity prices for metals

Mr. Skeet asked: 'To what extent are commodity prices for metals being exploited by governments abroad who are forming or attempting to form producer cartels?'

Mr. Meacher replied: 'There is no current evidence of damaging restrictions. Prices of the London Metal Exchange are determined in free market conditions. Where producer price agreements for metals exist these are in the interests of both producers and consumers.'

Steel for export production

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) inquired about steps to ensure that exporting companies are given priority in the allocation of available steel supplies.

'My Department has looked closely at the possibility of giving priority in steel supplies to requirements for export production,' replied Mr. Meacher. 'However, such general priority would damage other equally important uses such as import-saving production, agriculture, the North Sea oil programme and productive investment, and would therefore not be helpful.'

Motor car industry

Mr. Clemitson (Luton, East) asked if steps would be taken to assist the motor car industry, in view of the adverse balance of trade in cars with other member countries of the EEC.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'The car industry is a major contributor to the UK Balance of Payments and its total exports greatly exceed total imports of vehicles and components. My Department is in regular contact with the car industry on ways of improving this performance still further.'

North Sea oil operations

A Question was put by Mr. Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) on the number of tons or lengths of

	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	£ mn. (cif)	Percentage change	£ mn. (cif)	Percentage change	£ mn. (cif)	Percentage change	£ mn. (cif)	Percentage change	£ mn. (cif)	Percentage change
Fuel (1)	907	0.6	945	4.2	1,247	31.9	1,242	−0.4	1,727	39.1
Food (2)	1,746	2.2	1,858	6.4	1,968	5.9	2,101	6.8	2,714	29.2
Raw materials (other than fuel or food) (3)	1,253	3.7	1,362	8.7	1,271	−6.7	1,323	4.1	1,965	48.5
Industrial equipment and machinery (4)										
Transport equipment (less cars)	317	18.1	213	−32.9	279	31.3	343	22.9	479	39.5
Other	1,065	11.1	1,323	24.1	1,394	5.4	1,652	18.5	2,412	46.0
Consumer goods (not food) (5)	451	6.2	535	18.6	759	41.8	1,134	49.4	1,742	53.6

(1) Section 3 of the Overseas Trade Statistics.
(2) Section 0 (including live animals).
(3) Sections 2 and 4.
(4) Remainder of Sections 7 and 8 after deduction of 'consumer goods' (see (5) below).
(5) Selected headings in Sections 7 and 8 (finished manufactures) including cars and other mainly consumer goods.

large steel tubes imported for the North Sea oil operations during each of the past three years; the diameters of such tubes; and the names of the exporting countries.

Mr. Meacher replied that information about the use of imported steel tubes was not available. The *Overseas Trade Statistics* (73.18) record imports for all purposes of steel tubes with an internal diameter exceeding 152 mm. The table below gives tonnage of imports of such tubes by country of origin.

Imports into the United Kingdom of seamless and welded tubes and pipes of iron (other than cast iron) or steel exceeding 152 mm. in internal diameter 000 tonnes

Country of origin	1971	1972	1973
Germany, Western	1.8	28.9	132.7
Italy	10.5	0.4	39.0
Netherlands	5.9	5.3	21.5
Belgium	0.2	1.0	7.4
Other European countries	4.0	6.7	6.5
USA	2.5	0.9	23.2
Japan	31.7	61.9	81.7
Other countries	0.2	0.1	0.8
All sources	56.8	105.2	312.8

Shipping orders

Mr. Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) asked how many vessels were on order at British shipyards at the most recent date; the estimated value of these contracts; and comparable figures for the same date in each of the previous 10 years.

Mr. Meacher said the information was as follows:

Merchant vessels of 100 gross tons and over on order in United Kingdom shipyards

	Number	Value (£m)
December 31 1963	286	281
1964	306	316
1965	321	343
1966	254	267
1967	180	230
1968	233	401
1969	285	588
1970	336	737
1971	256	678
1972	220	643
1973	375	1,402

'Information on naval vessels cannot be given for security reasons.'

Recoverable waste

Sir John Hall (Wycombe) asked if legislation would be introduced to ensure that all recoverable waste would be recycled for industrial use.

'The Government recognises the importance of securing the maximum economic recovery of waste materials, and is considering how to improve the co-ordination of activities in this field,' answered Mr. Meacher.

A Question was also put by Sir David Renton (Huntingdonshire) on legislation to increase the recovery of waste paper.

Mr. Meacher said: 'I am aware of the concern felt in some sectors of the paper industry because of the current high demand for waste paper and my officials are in close touch with both users and collectors. I am not, however, considering any specific legislation to increase recovery at present.'

Beaverbrook Newspapers

Mr. Russell Johnston (Inverness) asked if the Secretary of State would 'urgently initiate a viability study for the Employees Enterprise Action Committee, which is negotiating with Beaverbrook Newspapers concerning the future use of the Albion Street building and plant in Glasgow where the Scottish Daily Express, the Scottish Sunday Express and the Glasgow Evening Citizen were published, with a view to establishing whether the Government might offer financial assistance towards the starting up of a new newspaper operating from the same premises.'

Mr. Heffer replied: 'Officials of my Department are in touch with the Action Committee about a feasibility study.'

Land adjacent to motorways

Has the Department of Industry liaison arrangements with the Department of the Environment, asked Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) as to the zoning of sufficient land for storage and warehouse purposes, adjacent to motorways.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The zoning of land adjacent to motorways is the responsibility of the local planning authorities whose development and structure plans require the approval of the Secretary of State for the Environment. I am satisfied that there are effective liaison arrangements between the two Departments on such matters, at all appropriate levels.'

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne (South Angus) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, what estimate had been made of the additional labour force required to enable her department, the Price Commission and local authorities to fulfil their new responsibilities under the Prices Bill; and what would be the aggregate additional cost to the Exchequer and ratepayers, respectively.

'The Explanatory and Financial Memorandum published with the Bill includes such estimates as are possible,' answered Mr. MacLennan. 'The additional cost, if any, to local authorities would depend on the number of Orders made under the Bill.'

Exclusion clauses

Mr. Cryer (Keighley) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would be introducing a bill to make exclusion clauses in contracts for services unenforceable.

Mr. Williams replied: 'The report of the Law commissions on this matter is expected later this year. We shall then consider urgently what action is needed.'

Weights and measures authorities

Mrs. Sally Oppenheim (Gloucester) wanted to know how many officers are employed in each of the local weights and measures authorities in England, Scotland and Wales.

Mr. Williams replied: 'This is a matter for the local weights and measures authorities but I am asking for the information to be held centrally in my Department. This will take a little time to gather.'

Imported materials

Mr. Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire) asked if action would be taken to control prices of imported commodities and raw materials.

Mr. MacLennan said: 'While there are some exceptions, prices of imported commodities and raw materials are already subject to the Price Code after first sale into the United Kingdom.'

Butter coupons

Mr. David Mudd (Falmouth and Camborne) asked for a statement on policy towards the use by retailers of butter coupons in connection with promotional discounts.

'I welcome all reductions in food prices, including the special offer by a leading supermarket chain which is currently helping low income families by effectively doubling the value of the butter coupons,' said Mr. MacLennan.

Food prices

Mr. Wyn Roberts (Conway) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would examine regional variations in bread prices, such as the extra 1p per loaf traditionally charged west of the River Conway to cover a bridge toll no longer payable; and seek to eliminate such anomalies.

'I am aware of the regional variations in bread prices and that prices tend to be higher in remote rural areas,' answered Mr. MacLennan. 'This is a factor we shall need to examine in implementing the price regulation provisions of the Prices Bill.'

Mr. Dafydd Elis Thomas (Merioneth) asked whether a special study would be undertaken of the relatively higher prices of foodstuffs and fuels in rural areas to ascertain whether special measures should be introduced to hold down prices in those areas.

Mr. MacLennan said: 'The Government's first priority must be the restraint of price increases. This is being pursued by measures of general application which, as a package, are intended to bring relief to all areas. I am however considering whether special measures are necessary in remote areas.'

North Sea oil

Mr W. W. Hamilton (Central Fife) inquired about plans for ensuring greater participation of British firms on the production of equipment for North Sea oil development.

Dr. Strang replied: 'As my Right Hon. Friend announced on 2 April we are planning a substantial expansion of the efforts of the Offshore Supplies Office and we intend to establish the Headquarters of the Offshore Supplies Office in Glasgow with representatives in other parts of the country and in London.'

Food price movements

A table was requested by Mr. Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) showing price movements of the following foodstuffs in Great Britain in 1973, and comparing these price movements with those of the same foodstuffs in (a) the EEC as a whole, and (b) the rest of the world for the same period: wheat, beef, pork, butter, sugar, milk, eggs, and animal foodstuffs.

Mr. MacLennan answered: 'Information which is readily available is provided in the following table. For some commodities representative "world" prices and average prices for the EEC as a whole are not available. In these cases price quotations on important markets have been included.'

COMMODITY PRICE MOVEMENTS IN 1973 IN THE UK, EEC AND THE REST OF THE WORLD (1)

Commodity	Description	Unit	January 1973	December 1973	Per cent Price movement
Wheat	UK: sale price ex farm	£ per long ton	42.01	64.55	+54
	France: delivered Rouen	Francs per metric ton	586.30	635.10	+8½
	Canada: Western Red Spring No. 2	Cents per bushel	265.75	553.88	+108
Beef	UK: Average price for all cattle on representative markets	£ per live cwt.	17.95 (Feb.)	17.25	−4
	EEC: Average price for all cattle on representative markets	Units of account per 100 kg	94.96 (Feb.)	86.62	−9
	Brisbane: Light steers	$Aust. per 100 lb deadweight	37.50 (Feb.)	43.50	+16
Pork	UK: Fat pigs	£ per score deadweight	3.47	4.52	+30
	EEC: Reference price for grade 2, standard quality	Units of account per 100 kg. deadweight	98.90 (Jan. end)	116.67	+17
Butter	UK: New Zealand finest salted at London Provision Exchange	£ per long ton	390	415	+6½
	Netherlands: Home produced, ex factory, excluding VAT	Guilders per kg.	6.70	6.06	−9½
Sugar	UK: Ex refinery, bagged and delivered	£ per long ton	82.70	101.90	+23
	EEC: Intervention price, white sugar, standard quality unwrapped, ex factory	Units of account per metric ton	233.40	235.70	+1
	London Daily Price, 90° raw, cif UK, in bulk	£ per long ton	98.40	138.25	+40½
Milk	UK: Pool price	p per gallon	20.2 (2)	23.4 (3)	+16
	Netherlands: Ex farm, 3.7% fat content	Guilders per 100 kg.	39.71	41.02 (Oct.)	+3
Eggs	UK: Large and standard, average selling price, packers to wholesalers	£ per 120 eggs	1.65	3.93	+138
	Netherlands: Grade 4, 55-60 gr. including VAT (4)	Guilders per 100 eggs	11.35	21.10	+95
Soyabeans	UK: Unit value cif of imports (all sources)	£ per long ton	67.85	75.0	+10½
	US: cif Rotterdam	$US per metric ton	214	246	+15
Barley	UK: Sale price ex farm	£ per long ton	38.46	55.37	+44
	France: Feed barley	Francs per metric ton	538.50	558.95	+3½
	Canada: No. 1 feed	Canadian cents per bushel	140	238	+70

(1) There are no meaningful 'world' prices for pork, butter, milk and eggs.
(2) Average 'pool' price for 1972/73.
(3) Average 'pool' price for 1973/74 (latest estimate)
(4) Based on the free at frontier price of eggs exported to Western Germany.

Sources:
Commonwealth Secretariat;
MAFF Agricultural Market Reports;
Meat and Livestock Commission;
London Provision Exchange;
Eggs Authority;
Maandstatistick Van de Landbouw (Netherlands);
La Depeche (Fance);
EEC Commission;
Public Ledger.

Fuel oil prices

Mr. John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest) asked what representations had been received from representatives of, and individuals concerned with industries adversely affected by the increase of fuel oil prices.

Dr. Strang replied: 'There have been few recently but earlier this year My Department received representations from and on behalf of various industries and companies including horticulture, bricks and building materials, glass products and light engineering. Oil price increases are scrutinised by the Price Commission, which I understand, has also been approached by consumers affected.'

Electricity tariffs

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne (South Angus) asked what discussions the Secretary of State for Energy had had with the electricity board regarding domestic tariffs; and with what result.

Mr. Eadie replied: 'My Right Hon. Friend had discussions with the Chairman of the Electricity Council before my Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Budget Statement, concerning electricity prices.'

Coal reserves in Yorkshire

Mr. Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked for an estimate of the value on current prices of the coal reserves remaining in Yorkshire and in the Selby coalfield.

Mr. Eadie said: 'The latest estimate made by the NCB of proven economically workable reserves in Yorkshire, made a year ago, was 1,200 million tons. This estimate is being reviewed to take account of changed circumstances. No realistic estimate can yet be given for the Selby field as further exploratory work is required to establish the full size of the economically workable reserves.

'The average realisation price for Yorkshire coal was £6.80p per ton in January 1974. The price of Yorkshire coal was increased by about 48 per cent on 1 April.'

Contraceptive industry

Mr. Timothy Raison (Aylesbury) asked for an estimate of the total size by turnover or other indicator of the contraceptive industry in the UK, if possible broken down into different types of contraceptive.

'Sales of ovulation inhibitors (the so-called "pill", used mainly for contraceptive purposes) by UK manufacturers in 1973 were valued at £3.6 million,' said Mr. Deakins. 'No other information is available.'

Tuesday, 9 April

The English Channel

Mr. Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central) asked if steps would be taken to ensure that large vessels of 5,000 tons and over are equipped with adequate navigational aids before entering the English Channel.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'The English Channel lies mainly in international waters through which vessels have freedom of passage and only internationally accepted requirements for the carriage of equipment apply. The United Kingdom is seeking through the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation to extend such requirements.'

Rudbrays Ltd.

Mr. George Cunningham (Islington, South, and Finsbury) asked: 'Whether Rudbray's Ltd., listed in the London Gazette *on 21 March as a company to be struck off the register for breach of the Companies Act, has yet filed information about itself as required by the Act?'*

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The penalty for failing to submit statutory returns is, on conviction, a default fine. The Registrar resorts to striking off action only when, on seeking to remind a company of its default he is unable to make contact with it, thereby being given reasonable cause to believe that the company is no longer in business or in operation.

'The company in question has not yet notified its registered office address or appointment of directors.

'In such a case, six weeks after the date of incorporation, a letter is sent to the subscribers and, if (as was so in this case) the appointment of a secretary has been notified, to the secretary calling attention to the omission. The letter also asks if the company is carrying on business or in operation.

'If no reply is received within four weeks a second reminder is sent by recorded delivery, giving one month for a reply. If again there is no response within the month a Notice is printed in the *London Gazette* stating that at the

expiration of three months from the date of that Notice the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved. On the same day a letter is sent to the company (in this case at the address of the secretary) giving the same information.

'Three months later, unless meanwhile cause is shown to the contrary, a further Notice is published in the *Gazette* stating that the company is struck off the register and is dissolved.'

Textile industry

Mr. Cyril Smith (Rochdale) asked for an estimate of the effect of the reduction in the domestic textile industry on the balance of payments.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The production of the domestic textile industry (including clothing but excluding the manufacture of man-made fibres) rose by 4.4 per cent in 1973 while employment fell by 2.5 per cent. The crude balance of trade gave a deficit of £79.4 million compared with a surplus of £1.2 million in 1972. Capacity constraints on the industry, including labour shortages, were a major factor in contributing to the adverse balance. There are good prospects of the deficit being substantially reduced, with the possibility of a return to surplus, in 1974.'

Food subsidies

Mr. Michael Latham (Melton) asked what part of the £500 million allocated for food subsidies would be spent on milk, bread and butter, respectively expressed both as a percentage and as an actual monetary figure in each case.

Mr. MacLennan replied that, taking account of the provision already made in Estimates the total so far allocated for food subsidies in 1974/75 was £550 million. The estimated expenditure on the subsidies on milk, bread and butter, and the proportions of the total allocation in each case were as follows:

	Estimated expenditure in 1974/75 (£ million)	Proportion of total allocation (percentage)
Milk	275	50.0
Bread	17	3.1
Butter	43	7.8

Mr. Latham also asked by what date the £500 million allocated for food subsidies would be fully spent.

Mr. MacLennan said: 'The total amount allocated for food subsidies has been determined having regard to our present estimates of expenditure on food subsidies during 1974/75.'

A further question by Mr. Latham concerned the proportion of the £500 million allocated to food subsidies which would accrue to food bought by persons earning above average incomes, hotels and restaurants respectively.

Mr. MacLennan replied: 'The proportion of the total payments that will accrue to different groups will depend on the range of foods selected for subsidy action. However, it is the intention of my Right Hon. Friend to assist the lower-income households by concentrating on basic items that are of special importance in their regular expenditure on food.'

Fuel prices

Figures were requested by Mr. Nicholas Edwards (Pembroke) to show the comparative costs for domestic use of the following fuels at current prices and at prices prevailing as a consequence of the increases announced in the Budget statement: oil, electricity, coal, and gas.

Mr. Eadie replied that gas and heating oil (including paraffin) prices were not directly affected by the Budget; for coal and electricity, the effects of the increases described in the *Official Report* for 26 March were as follows:

Coal	Present prices	After increase
Group C House coal (£/ton: pithead price)	5.50-10.50	8.00-13.00
Smokeless fuel (£/ton: ex works)	12.00-20.50	15.00-23.50
Electricity		
Average domestic follow-on rates for all the Area Electricity Boards in England and Wales (P/kWh)		
Unrestricted consumption	0.95	1.25
Off-peak and night consumption	0.45	0.75

Electricity charges

Mr. Clemitson (Luton, East) inquired how many prosecutions had been brought under the Fair Trading Act in cases of persons charging more than the maximum resale prices for electricity, as published by electricity boards; and how many of these prosecutions had been successful.

Mr. Williams answered: 'Overcharging for the resale of electricity is not in itself an offence under the Act. The Director General of Fair Trading has power to propose that it should be regulated by order under Part II of the Act. He can also proceed, under Part III, against persons who persistently flout their legal obligations towards consumers of electricity. If my Hon. Friend has evidence of persistent overcharging, the Director General would be glad to receive it.'

Nuclear reactor for Northern Ireland

Mr. Skeet asked about the location of a nuclear power reactor in Northern Ireland.

'I understand from the Department of Commerce in Northern Ireland that a number of possible locations are being examined,' replied Mr. Eadie.

Wednesday, 10 April

Regional airports

Mr. Paul R. Rose (Manchester, Blackley) asked if the Secretary for Trade would discuss with the Manchester Airport authority the extension of external routes from Manchester and the transfer of routes from London where appropriate.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied that the provision of air services was not a matter for airport authorities, but, within the review of Maplin announced on 21 March, the possibility of greater use of regional airports would be considered.

Price legislation

Mr. Robert Redmond (Bolton, West) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would introduce in this session any legislation dealing with prices for such matters as services and rents in addition to the legislation dealing with prices of food.

Mr. MacLennan answered: 'I have already proposed amendments to the Price Code, most of which apply to the provision of services. Additionally. I have included in the Price Bill a proposal to add to the power of the Price Commission to prevent or restrict price increases, and that power would also extend to services. Rents are a matter for my Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for the Environment and he has already acted to freeze them.'

Industry Act

Information was sought by Mr. Tom King (Bridgwater) on the number of applications for selective assistance under categories A and B of Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972, for each month since this section came into effect, for each of the regions that contain assisted areas.

Mr. MacKenzie gave the following information:

	Office for Scotland		Office for Wales		Northern Reg. Off.		North-West Reg. Off.		Yorks & H. Reg. Off.		South-West Reg. Off.		E. Mid. Reg. Off.		W. Mid. Reg. Off.	
	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. A	Cat. B
Up to																
Oct. 1972	40	5	24	—	53	—	30	1	7	1	8	—	3	—	—	—
Nov. 1972	19	1	17	—	20	—	33	–	5	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
Dec. 1972	14	2	10	—	26	—	20	1	7	—	4	—	7	—	—	—
Jan. 1973	17	5	24	—	32	—	28	–	6	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Feb. 1973	10	2	16	—	21	—	38	1	19	—	4	—	6	—	—	—
Mar. 1973	20	4	20	—	29	—	29	1	17	—	4	—	5	—	—	—
Apr. 1973	35	1	27	—	26	—	32	—	11	—	–	—	4	—	2	—
May 1973	42	–	20	—	37	—	18	1	24	—	8	—	4	—	—	—
Jun. 1973	42	–	7	—	22	—	21	1	18	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
Jul. 1973	30	–	26	—	43	—	43	–	26	—	2	—	7	—	—	—
Aug. 1973	31	–	15	—	25	—	25	–	22	—	7	—	3	—	—	—
Sep. 1973	38	1	21	—	30	—	16	–	16	—	5	—	2	—	—	—
Oct. 1973	45	–	18	—	27	—	12	–	32	—	4	—	12	—	—	—
Nov. 1973	34	–	29	—	5	—	34	–	37	—	3	—	7	—	—	—
Dec. 1973	28	1	16	—	17	—	3	–	14	—	1	—	4	—	—	—
Jan. 1974	14	–	15	—	19	—	8	–	10	—	6	—	8	—	1	—
Feb. 1974	21	–	13	—	23	—	9	–	21	—	4	—	2	—	—	—

Exhibitions and Fairs

Cameras and kepis dominate the foreground, while microphones hang overhead, as France's Prime Minister Pierre Messmer samples a pint of beer on a British stand at last month's agricultural show in Paris. BOTB supported joint venture participation with trade associations.

The Nairobi Show set for October

The 22nd Nairobi Show, due to be held 1-5 October, is by far the most important agricultural and commercial event in the whole of the East African market and in recent years it has regularly attracted a British participation under the BOTB joint venture scheme.

This year, the joint venture exhibition will again be sponsored by the Agricultural Engineers Association, as well as by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The British Pavilion in Jamhuri Park will once more be the site for United Kingdom participation. It is one of the few pavilions at any overseas international exhibition which is regularly occupied by an official British participation and last year the British exhibitors were awarded by the Show organisers, the Agricultural Society of Kenya, the first prize in the Foreign Government Stand class.

A substantial improvement is planned for the layout of the display areas and, in consequence, it is expected that this year an increased number of exhibitors, particularly in the engineering industries, will take space in the new covered areas.

Any firms interested in participating in the forthcoming British exhibition should notify their intention to the sponsors before 30 April.

British car industry finds Malmö makes shiny showroom

From Ronald F. G. Taylor, Commercial Section, British Consulate, Malmö: Britain's motor industry was represented by 14 companies (six showing high performance saloons, sports cars and single-seater racing cars and eight components, accessories and parts) in a joint venture sponsored by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders under the auspices of the British Overseas Trade Board at this year's Motor Show in Malmö.

This annual event, held for the sixth time, is the largest of its kind in Scandinavia and, although the general theme is competition racing, many high performance saloon cars, as well as sports and racing cars, were to be seen.

It is estimated that some 74,000 people visited the show, 2-10 March, with the attendance, as usual, concentrated during the weekends. About 6,600 of the visitors were listed as trade buyers and trade representatives.

The show was officially opened by Colin Chapman who was accompanied by Ronnie Peterson, one of his leading drivers in the Lotus-John Player Racing Team.

On the car side the 'official' British contingent was represented by British Leyland, Vauxhall, Rolls-Royce, Lotus, Morgan and Group Racing Developments.

British Leyland showed all its models at present available on the Swedish market – the Mini, Morris Marina and Maxi 1750, all of which can be competition tuned, and the Jaguar XJ6, Rover 3500 and Rover 2200. This was an occasion for the first appearance of the Rover 2200 in Sweden. A novelty on the BLMC stand was a Morris Marina equipped with a newly constructed gas generator unit (wood fired) a rather grim reminder of total petrol rationing in Sweden during the war years.

Vauxhall showed both the Magnum and Firenza models for the first time in Sweden. Lotus had its current range – the Europa Special, Elan and Plus 28 130 models. Morgan also had three cars on show, a 4/4 two-seater, 4/4 four-seater and a Plus 8 two-seater. Group Racing Developments had a Formula 3 (Holbay-Ford) and two Formula 2 models. Rolls-Royce took part in the show for the first time with a Silver Shadow.

On the components and accessories side, the official British group included Woolferace Wheels Ltd., Simon Green Ltd., Astrali Accessories (Midlands) Ltd., Sykes Pickavant Ltd., Alexander Duckham & Co. Ltd., Simoniz Ltd., Euroscan Ltd., and Steve Neal Ltd. It was a well composed group, exhibiting a wide range of accessories, including leather and wood-rim steering wheels and car seats, replacement parts, body-repair tools, road wheels, lubricants and chemical car-care products.

Other British cars, not in the joint venture group, included the Chrysler Sunbeam Tiger and Avenger and, for the first time in Sweden, a Jensen-Healey sponsored by a local dealer.

Needless to say, British racing cars were very much in evidence and, although the British exhibits tended to dominate the show, many other well known overseas manufacturers were represented, including Alfa Romeo, Lancia, Porsche, BMW, SAAB, Renault, Fiat, Datsun, Opel and Volkswagen.

The exhibitors generally were enthusiastic and expressed themselves as being well pleased with the interest shown in their products. One or two firms took substantial orders and made useful contacts and all agreed that the show presented the shop window they required and had helped towards the generating of further business in Sweden.

Royal Princess will launch UK's Sao Paulo fair

Princess Alexandra will open the British Industrial Exhibition in Sao Paulo, Brazil, 23 August. The exhibition is regarded by the British Overseas Trade Board as its biggest single overseas promotion of 1974. Some 225 British firms will be taking part, occupying 10,000 sq. m at Anhembi Park.

Larger than the previous successful exhibition held in March 1969, Sao Paulo '74 will provide British companies with another good opportunity to display their products in Brazil's main industrial centre. It is aimed at increasing interest in British products and techniques not only in the fast-expanding Brazilian market but in other Latin American countries.

A wide range of industrial machinery and equipment – including machine tools, food processing machinery, cranes, refuse disposal equipment, petrochemical equipment, pumps, telecommunication equipment, laboratory apparatus and plastics machinery – will be on display.

The exhibition will close 1 September.

Red, white and blue in Melbourne shops

From J. Richards, British Consulate-General, Melbourne: Big Ben chimes were heard, while gay banners and a red, white and blue decor appeared, when Buckley & Nunn, the Melbourne department store, held a successful British promotion at its City and Suburban stores.

The promotion was inaugurated by I. F. S. Vincent, CMG, MBE, British Consul-General for Victoria and Tasmania, in the presence of an enthusiastic audience which included British comedians Eric Sykes and Jimmy Edwards. These, later assisted by a prize bulldog, launched 'Best of British' fashion parades.

A representative of Simon Ackerman was available for fittings. A new Daks Shop was open in the men's suit department.

Two famous British products on display were a V8 model 1974 Aston Martin and a BSA motorbike 500 cc – the original Motor Cross machine.

Support for the promotion also came from the world famous art auctioneers Christie, Manson & Woods of London which had a selection of objets d'art on display.

The promotion – 25 February-9 March – was a success both from the point of view of commerce and public relations.

Britons put best footwear forward at Dusseldorf

From H. C. von Massenbach, Commercial Section, British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf: The British footwear industry was once again well represented at Dusseldorf's spring European Footwear Samples Display, the 37th GDS, 23-25 March, with 19 British joint venture exhibitors under sponsorship of the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation and in collaboration with the British Overseas Trade Board.

In all, 359 firms – 220 foreign from 13 countries – presented their autumn and winter footwear collections to both German and foreign trade buyers.

The British exhibitors, for the most part regulars at Dusseldorf's GDS shows, were again under no illusion about the strong competition confronting them in the German market. Several new factors, however, pointed to an increasing trading potential for British producers in the German market: the further weakened structure of the German footwear industry under pressure of foreign competition and the additional blow taken following the trading setback in 1973; the marked decline in the competitive strength of the Italian footwear industry, presently accounting for over two-thirds of total German leather footwear imports, due to price increases; and, lastly, the additional benefit of a further tariff reduction, coupled with continued favourable exchange rates.

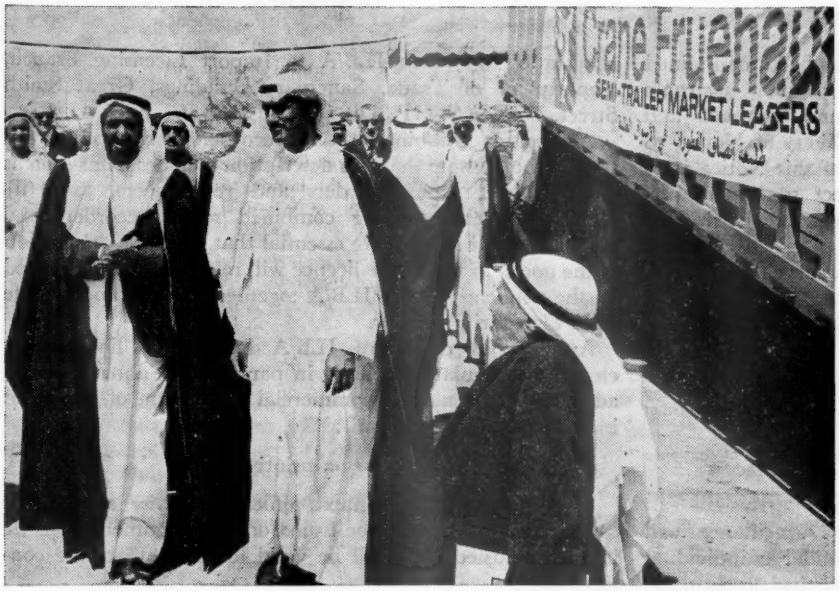
Indeed, the experience of the British exhibitors indicated that the British footwear industry had closed the price gap on the Italians and that a number of firms were able to outprice the competition in the German market. While not all exhibiting firms could profit immediately from the newly-won price advantage, it is to be expected that, with increased activity in this market, export trade will pick up considerably in the future.

The British stands (*some shown in picture*) attracted, as usual, numerous foreign buyers, in particular from the old EFTA markets where interest in British footwear remains strong.

The majority of the British firms were able to achieve very satisfactory business. For Morlands of Glastonbury Ltd., with its suede and leather footwear, it proved the best showing ever at Dusseldorf. Terry de Haviland Ltd., leader in high fashion footwear, was also delighted with what was its second showing at Dusseldorf and reported business as 'fantastic'. Norton Shoes Ltd., P.M. Footwear, Shorten and Armes Ltd. and Dunlop Footwear Ltd., to mention a few, were all very satisfied and encouraged by the results of their showing.

The next European Footwear Samples Display (the 38th GDS) will take place 21-23 September 1974.

Export Business



After months of concentrated marketing activity in the United Arab Emirates by the Norfolk company of Crane Fruehauf Trailers Ltd. and its local agent, Mohamed Abdulrahman Al-Bahar, it won orders worth £200,000 when it displayed at the British Building and Construction Equipment Exhibition, Dubai, last month. The orders are for oil field floats and heavy-duty tipper semi-trailers. Here, His Highness Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai (left foreground) is pictured at the Crane Fruehauf Trailers display.

Raising the roof in Mexican mines

Orders totalling approximately £1.25 million have been received by Gullick Dobson (Export) Ltd. to supply powered roof support systems. The orders were placed by Mexican companies Carbon-Y-Cok and Hullera Mexicana of Coahuila and Altos Hornos de Mexico of Mexico City.

The Carbon-Y-Cok order was placed on the day that a 75 metre coal face was commissioned for the company by Gullick Dobson. On-schedule delivery and satisfactory installation resulted in a repeat order from the Mexican company for 4/300 US ton powered roof supports to complete the existing face, together with an additional complete face for Hullera, it is reported.

The units are to operate on a gradient and represent a major step into the Mexican mining industry for Gullick Dobson. Carbon-Y-Cok is one of the largest coal producers in Mexico.

The order from Altos Hornos de Mexico is for 4/300 US ton roof supports and 4/500 US ton supports for the Mimosa and Florida coal mines and is part of its plan to double production during the next few years.

Commenting on these orders, managing director of Gullick Dobson (Export) William Higgins said: 'The longwall mining system, which is a long established method of coal seam working in Britain, is steadily gaining acceptance in the coal mining industry in North America where Gullick Dobson now has 20 faces operating.

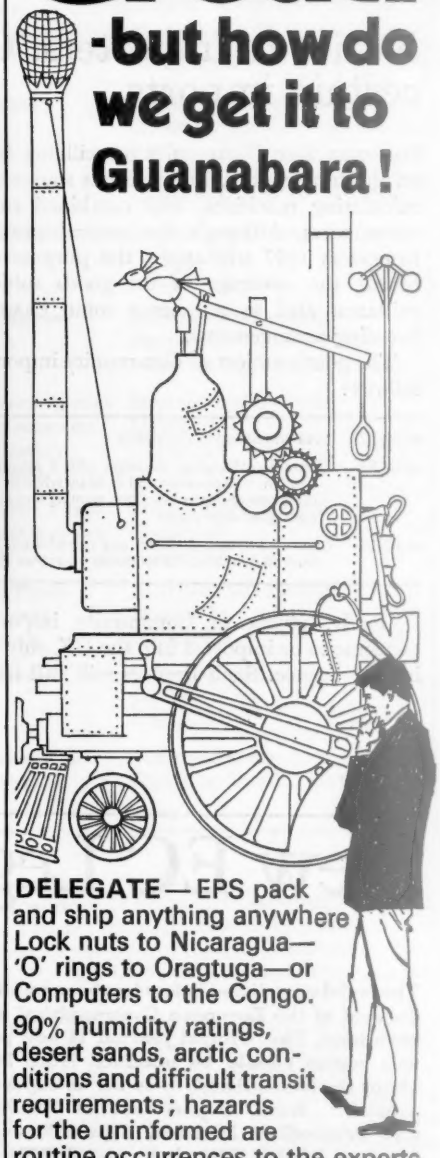
Gullick Dobson (Export) Ltd. is a member of the Dobson Park Industries Group.

Maltese consultants seek damp remedy

Consultants have sought the advice of Damp & Decay Control Ltd. of Cambridge in respect of damp-proofing in Malta. Despite the country's warm climate, there are serious problems of rising dampness in globigerina limestone used for the construction of houses.

Before a visit to Malta is made by a representative of Damp & Decay Control, samples of the local Maltese limestone are being flown to Cambridge for analysis and tests to try to find a remedy.

Great! -but how do we get it to Guanabara!



DELEGATE—EPS pack and ship anything anywhere Lock nuts to Nicaragua—'O' rings to Oragtuga—or Computers to the Congo. 90% humidity ratings, desert sands, arctic conditions and difficult transit requirements; hazards for the uninformed are routine occurrences to the experts.

EPS

EXPORT PACKING SERVICE GROUP
GOVERNMENT APPROVED PACKERS
SITTINGBOURNE Sittingbourne 4422
BANBURY Chipping Warden 621
PORTSMOUTH Cosham 73161
DUDLEY Cradley Heath 66086
GLASGOW Halfway 4993
BRISTOL Nailsea 4046
YEOVIL Yeovil 6991

European Community

Notice to importers. Community surveillance of certain imports

For some time Community surveillance has been maintained on the importation, from various sources, of urea, electronic calculating machines, and combined sound recorders and reproducers. Although the general provisions of Notice to Importers 1397 still apply, the purpose of this Notice is to restate the coverage of the goods subject to import surveillance and to announce some changes in the import licensing arrangements.

The goods subject to Community import surveillance are as follows:

ex 31.02	Urea originating in Yugoslavia
ex 84.52	Electronic calculating machines with 4 operations namely addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, whether or not capable of performing other operations or functions, printing and non-printing, originating in or consigned from Japan
ex 92.11	Combined sound recorders and reproducers, originating in or consigned from all countries and territories other than those of the EEC

Goods subject to Community import surveillance will continue to be imported into the UK only under an individual import licence. Such licences will still be issued freely upon application on Form ILB/A to Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

As regards combined sound recorders and reproducers, traders should note that this description includes items such as (i) combined tape recorders and reproducers, and (ii) dictating machines being combined sound recorders and reproducers. It is therefore essential that a precise description of the goods to which the licence will relate should be entered on the application form ILB/A together with the appropriate eight digit tariff number.

Applications on Form ILB/A for import licences for electronic calculators defined in paragraph 2 above must in addition to the normal commercial description of the goods include the following detail:

—Whether printing or non-printing.

Henceforth in this context, unless otherwise announced, specific licences will not be issued on a consignment basis (ie if not exhausted they will be valid for more than one consignment).

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Directives which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 749/74 fixing the reference prices for tomatoes for the 1974 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L86, 30 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 751/74 introducing a countervailing charge on cucumbers imported from Greece (*Official Journal* L86, 30 March 1974)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 750/74 amending Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) 3493/73 as regards the date for the introduction of a uniform fat content for whole milk by substituting 31 May 1974 for 31 March 1974. (*Official Journal* L86, 30 March 1974)

Wines. Regulation (EEC) 756/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2865/73 drawing up the list of agencies and laboratories which are empowered to issue the document accompanying wines for direct human consumption imported from third countries. (*Official Journal* L91, 2 April 1974)

Live plants and products of the flower growing industry. The *Official Journal* L91, 2 April 1974 contains the following correction to Regulation (EEC) 479/74:

Annex, Table B, Dutch iris, Column A:
instead of: '23.32'
read: '23.23'.

Flax and hemp. Regulation (EEC) 771/74 laying down detailed rules for granting aid for flax and hemp. (*Official Journal* L92, 3 April 1974)

Fish and fish products. Regulation (EEC) 784/74 amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 2518/70 on fixing the list of representative wholesale markets or ports for fishery products. This replaces 'Aberdeen' in part 1 (4), (6) and (7) of the Annex by 'the combined markets of Aberdeen/Peterhead' (*Official Journal* L93, 4 April 1974)

Animal feedingstuffs. Fifth Directive (74/180/EEC) amending the Annexes of Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs. (*Official Journal* L94, 4 April 1974)

Sixth Directive (74/181/EEC) amending the Annexes of Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs. (*Official Journal* L94, 4 April 1974)

Seventh Directive (74/182/EEC) amending the Annexes of Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs. (*Official Journal* L94, 4 April 1974)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 803/74 abolishing the compensatory amount for imports of certain olive oils originating in or coming from Spain. (*Official Journal* L95, 5 April 1974)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 752/74 on the extension of the list of products subject to the system of import licences for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L86, 30 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 753/74 extending the period of application of and amending of the protective measures relating to beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L86, 30 March 1974)

Correction. The *Official Journal* L93, 4 April 1974 contains the following correction to Regulation (EEC) 667/74, published in *Official Journal* L85, 29 March 1974.

Page 59, third Whereas, second line:

instead of: '. . . for milk products,'
read: '. . . for milk and milk products,'
Page 59, Article 1, table, column 'Other Member States', Calves:
instead of: '113.50'.
read: '113.00'.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L84, 28 March 1974 contains the text of Directive 74/147/EEC on the application of Article 5 of Directive 69/73/EEC on the harmonisation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of inward processing.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, International Customs H Division, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9DB (tel. 01-626 1515).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS. COMMUNITY TRANSPORT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L91, 2 April 1974 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 757/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2588/69 establishing the list of airline companies to which the Community transit guarantee waiver applies.

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L84, 28 March 1974 contains the texts of the following Directives:

Directive 74/148/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to weights of from 1 mg. to 50 kg. of above-medium accuracy.

Directive 74/150/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.

Directive 74/151/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain parts and characteristics of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.

Directive 74/152/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the maximum design speed of and load platforms for wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.

EEC information – Inquiry points at Customs and Excise headquarters

General inquiries on EEC matters which are the concern of HM Customs and Excise may be made to the following telephone extensions:
HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515

		Extn.
Community Transit	International Customs Division D —Branch 1	
	traders A-K	2263
	traders L-Z	2561
European Communities—general inquiries	International Customs Division D —Branch 4	3055
EEC Free Trade Agreements with EFTA countries	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2385/2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, except Greece and Turkey, Anglo-Danish free trade agreement	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2165
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, Greece and Turkey	International Customs Division D —Branch 2	2561
Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, Channel Islands, Isle of Man	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2504
Compensatory levies	International Customs Division G —Branch 3	2343/2307
Copies of public notices and customs forms on EEC matters	General Services Division—Unit 4	3079/2069

Further information: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Chapter Street House, Chapter Street, London SW1P 4NS tel. 01-834 7032, ext. 113 (Weights). Department of Industry, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN tel. 01-834 4422, ext. 305 (Tractors).

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L95, 5 April 1974 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 802/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 766/70 specifying the conditions for inclusion of certain live animals and certain meat of the domestic bovine species under subheading Nos. 01.02 A II b) 2 aa) and 02.01 A II a) 1 bb) 11 aaa), 22 aaa) and 33 aaa) of the Common Customs Tariff.

EUROPEAN COMPANY LAW TEXTS

Edited and Introduced by **Professor Clive M. Schmitthoff**

Member-States of the European Communities have an obligation to approximate their laws to the extent required for the proper functioning of the Common Market. Company law is an area in which there has been considerable activity in order to achieve this far-reaching obligation.

The first step was taken in February 1968 when the Member-States signed a Convention on the Mutual Recognition of Companies and Legal Persons. This Convention was supplemented in 1971 by a Protocol concerning its interpretation by the Court of Justice. A few days after the signing of the original Convention in March 1968, the Council adopted a First Directive for co-ordination of company laws; section 9 of the European Communities Act 1972 is intended to implement this Directive. The Council has since published several Draft Directives covering: the formation of the company and the maintenance of capital; mergers between joint stock companies; annual accounts of limited liability companies; the structure of the limited liability company; and the content, checking and distribution of the prospectus to be published when securities issued by companies are admitted to official stock exchange quotation. Other proposals include a Draft Convention on Mergers across the Frontiers, a Draft Regulation published by the Commission on the control of mergers and a statute for a European Company, which would create a completely new type of company.

All these documents have immediate implications for the future structure and functioning of U.K. companies.

1974
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Trade Information

Trade and co-operation with Czechoslovakia

The second meeting of the Anglo-Czechoslovak joint Government Commission took place in Prague from 3 to 8 April. At the meeting delegations from both Governments reviewed the past achievements and future prospects under the agreements covering trade relations, industrial co-operation and scientific technical co-operation. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Mr. Ivan Peter, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and included representatives of Czechoslovak ministries and the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce. The British delegation was led by Mr. John Caines, Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade and included representatives of Government Departments, the CBI, the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the East European Trade Council.

Both delegations said that they were satisfied with the outcome of the discussions and expected to see increased trade and co-operation between the two countries. The Czechoslovaks stressed that business already under way should result in an improvement in the level of British exports. They identified a number of areas of special interest. In particular Czechoslovakia wants to develop links with British firms in the fields of domestic appliances, machine tools, automobile components, medical equipment and instrumentation and computer software. Czechoslovakia also wants to interest British firms in joint ventures in third markets. The decisions reached at the meeting will result in exchanges of missions between the two countries and should lead to increased awareness by British firms of the opportunities available in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia wants British firms to take a greater share of its imports and will welcome visits by British firms and participation by British firms in trade fairs and exhibitions in Czechoslovakia.

Peter Shore visits North America

Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, is visiting New York and Washington from 17 to 21 April and Ottawa and Toronto from 21 to 23 April. The purpose of the visit is to meet and exchange views with members of the US and Canadian Governments, and business leaders.

Mr. Shore will examine the opportunities for British exports to the very important North American markets. He will also discuss matters of mutual concern in the trade field, including such topics as the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the implications of the energy crisis for trade.

Tariff quota for iron and steel coils for re-rolling

An order (the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 3) Order 1974, SI 676 of 1974) has been made opening from 9 April up to and including 30 June 1974, a duty-free tariff quota of 50,000 tonnes of iron and steel coils for re-rolling (Tariff heading 73.08) imported from any source outside the European Economic Community. This quota provides for the next three months the same quota arrangements as were in force for the period 25 January to 31 March.

Where goods from any third country sources qualify for duty-free treatment under other arrangements such imports will not count against the quota. The Order provides that as long as the quota is not exceeded, such goods (provided they satisfy the requisite origin criteria) may also be imported from other Member States duty-free. Duties on these goods from other Member States are also separately suspended until 30 June 1974.

Qualifying imports will be debited against the quota in the order in which they are entered with Customs for home use.

Customs Notice 771 and amendments, available from any Custom House or office give information on the administration of Tariff Quotas and inquiries should be made to any office of HM Customs and Excise. Any general inquiries about this quota should be made to Tariff Division 2 of the Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 2 May.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.15	Phthalic anhydride	as in previous column	31 December 1974	14956
38.19	Halquinol	as in previous column	31 December 1974	13940
51.01	Polyester yarn, undrawn	Undrawn polyester yarn	31 December 1974	15108
73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, in coils; 'blued' or coated with black paint or enamel; of a width of not less than 7 millimetres and not more than 32 millimetres and a thickness of not less than 0.25 millimetres and not more than 1.2 millimetres	Steel strapping	31 December 1974	14785

REVISED DEFINITION

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Sodium bromide containing not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of chlorides expressed as C1 has been revised as follows:

Sodium bromide containing not more than 0.10 per cent by weight of chlorides expressed as C1.

Oman: new visa regulations

Under new regulations issued on 31 March 1974 to all Oman Embassies abroad by the Oman Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a person intending to visit the Sultanate of Oman from a country in which there is an Oman Embassy must have a valid visa stamped in their passport by the Oman Embassy. This will only be done after the applicant produces a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Sultanate Immigration Department, or if the Oman Embassy has received specific authority from the Oman Ministry of Foreign Affairs to issue a visa. A person proposing to visit Oman for business or other reasons and who has a sponsor in Oman should, therefore, ask the sponsor to obtain the No Objection Certificate. The sponsor will require the following information about the intending visitor in order to obtain it:

(a) Full name
(b) Date and place of birth
(c) Number, date and place of issue of passport
(d) Reason for visit
(e) Proposed duration of stay in Muscat

The sponsor will then have to send the NOC to the intending visitor, if he is from a country in which there is an Oman Embassy to enable him to obtain a visa. The cost of an NOC, which is normally valid for three months from the date of issue, is Rials Omani 3.

Where the intending visitor from a country in which there is an Oman Embassy does not have a sponsor in Oman, the Oman Embassy is prepared to refer the visa application by telegram/telex/letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Muscat, provided the applicant agrees to meet the full cost of the expenses incurred.

At present there are Oman Embassies in London (3 Hyde Park Street, London SW7: tel. 01-584 6782), Washington, New Delhi, Beirut, Cairo, Kuwait, Jedda, Tunis and Tehran. An Oman Embassy will be opening in Islamabad shortly.

All persons intending to visit Oman from a country in which there is no Oman Embassy must have a sponsor in Oman who must obtain the No Objection Certificate. The sponsor may send the NOC either to the intending visitor or to Seeb International Airport (or Mina Caboos, Mutrah, if arriving by sea) to await the visitors arrival.

No person is permitted to enter Oman overland without the express permission of the Governor of the Capital.

CRE ext. 5221

New Hebrides – Patents and Trade Marks Regulations

On 13 July 1973, Regulations were published in the New Hebrides concerning the registration of patents and trade marks respectively and these took effect immediately.

Under the Registration of United Kingdom Patents Regulations, 1973 patents granted in the United Kingdom may be registered in the New Hebrides providing that application is made within three years from the date of issue of the United Kingdom patent. These registrations expire with the corresponding United Kingdom patents.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Under the Registration of United Kingdom Trade Marks Regulations, 1973 the owner of a trade mark registered in the United Kingdom may apply at any time during the existence of that registration to have the trade mark registered in the New Hebrides. The latter registration continues in force for the same period as the corresponding United Kingdom registration remains effective.

It should be noted that the New Hebrides Group is a Condominium jointly administered by the United Kingdom and France. The rights conferred by the above regulations are enforceable in the New Hebrides only against British subjects and other persons subject to British jurisdiction.

Copies of the above Regulations are available for consultation in the Chancery House Annex of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Investment in South Korea

Copies of the 'Guide to Foreign Investment in Korean industry' are now available for the following industries:

Metal processing machinery
Bearing
Construction and mining machinery
Chemical machinery
Auto parts
Textile machinery
Agricultural machinery
Non-ferrous metal casting
Marine equipment

A booklet entitled 'Areas of greatest potential return for European investment, joint ventures, and multinational activities in Korea' is also available. **CRE ext. 5642**

Bulgaria and Tunisia

The Tunisian *Official Journal* of 19 February 1974, announced that lists of goods to be exchanged covering the years 1974-75 and 1976 have been agreed. Details in French are available to British exporters **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

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Poland and Denmark

The protocol to the 1970 trade agreement between Poland and Denmark negotiated for 1973 has been extended to cover trade during 1974. Poland's exports to Denmark will include textiles, welded tubes and furniture. Denmark's exports to Poland will include ships and ship equipment, equipment for the food and chemical industries, and cement manufacturing machinery and spare parts. Further details, including the full quota lists for 1974, are available to British exporters from OTAR section, of Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 458/459/461**

Jordan and Sudan

An economic agreement was recently signed in Khartoum between Jordan and the Sudan. Although details are not yet available, it appears that the agreement provides for mutual exemption from certain duties. It is understood that, in particular, Jordan is currently interested in purchasing meat from the Sudan. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports of commodities and, for many of them the most important countries. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 9,000 commodity headings); there are 199 specified countries.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classsification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service.

Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

ECGD News

☐ Expansion planned for electric power output in Bermuda

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £1.875 million loan to the Bermuda Electric Light Co. Ltd. to be used in the expansion of electrical power facilities in Bermuda. The loan was negotiated by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. acting on behalf of Lloyds Bank Ltd. and National Westminster Bank Ltd.

Contracts must have a minimum value of £50,000 and should be entered into before 30 September 1975. Finance will be available for 85 per cent of the UK value. Contracts placed so far include an order for the supply and installation of 1 × 12 MW generating unit from Crossley Premier Engines Ltd.

Repayment of the loan will be over seven years commencing December 1975.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either ECGD, Mr. R. J. Pomeroy, Tel: 01-606 6699, ext. 324 or Morgan Grenfell, Mr. R. Highman, Tel: 01-588 4545.

☐ £21 million high-density polyethylene plant for Russia

ECGD has guaranteed a loan of £15.5 million arranged by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. in conjunction with Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd. to help finance the purchase by V/O Techmashimport, the Russian state buying agency, of a £21.35 million high-density polyethylene plant of 200,000 tons a year capacity.

Constructors John Brown Ltd. of London are to build the plant with an expected commissioning date in 1978.

Morgan Grenfell have arranged the loan on behalf of National Westminster Bank Ltd. and Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd. to Vneshtorgbank, USSR, and repayment of the loan will be over a period of 8½ years from commissioning.

This brings to over £56 million the total value of the credit already extended to the Vneshtorgbank to finance Soviet purchases in the UK under the two lines of credit arranged by Morgan Grenfell in conjunction with Moscow Narodny since January 1973.

GDR TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY

SYMPOSIUM OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN BIRMINGHAM

25/26 APRIL 1974 BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"Principles of foreign trade and licence policy of the GDR – selected construction processes and welding technologies"

Inquiries to Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry Tel. 021-454 6171

Alitalia freight capacity more than double on new DC-10 network.

Alitalia now operate 25 DC-10 services a week taking palletised cargoes to–Bangkok, Bombay, Caracas, Jo'burg, Lima, Melbourne, Nairobi, Singapore and Sydney. (Also from Summer '74 to Delhi, Hong Kong, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tehran and Tokyo.)*

On every flight, the DC-10 carries not only 250 passengers, but also up to a full 15 tons of freight: just as much as the existing all-cargo DC-9s. Cargo capacity is more than doubled on routes served by the DC-10s, and there is a big increase in frequency.

IATA Unit Load Devices (ULDs) are now available on all Alitalia DC-10s and Cargo Jets. ULDs comprise pallets and containers, specially shaped to become an integral part of the aircraft. Pallets are positioned from outside and inside the aircraft by a new, fully mechanised loading system. ULDs means up to 40% savings in freight handling costs, and this benefit is passed on to agents and shippers.

For even more efficiency, Alitalia have introduced the world's first "Cargo Computer" to give guaranteed reservations–plus status of goods in transit–instantly. This unique service is now operational in London and linked to 12 world-wide centres.

For more details of these valuable developments in Alitalia's cargo service, please contact: London (01) 897 0491 Birmingham (021) 236 3188
Glasgow (041) 221 5314 Manchester (061) 489 3207
Dublin 77 5171

*Subject to confirmation.

Alitalia
CARGO SYSTEM

Tariff and Trade Notices

Spain

Capital goods – additions, extensions and deletions

The Spanish *State Gazette* of 18 March 1974 announced the following additions, extensions and deletions to the list of capital goods which may be admitted at the concessional rate of 5 per cent import duty, subject to the importer making application to the Spanish Minister of Commerce:

Tariff no.	Description	Valid until
ADDITIONS		
84.16.A and 84.59.K	Calendering machines for rolling semi-plastic materials into a continuous roll less than 1 mm thick, by means of two rollers in the same inclined plane rotating at different speeds, progressively and individually adjustable, whether or not including heating, collection and cooling systems	17 March 1976
84.16.A	Vertical rolling mills with two or more pairs of forming rollers and three or more pairs of calibrating rollers for producing multi-layer strips of hard dough for biscuits	17 March 1976
84.19.D	Wrapping machines; single automatic machines for packing products in solid or paste form, which carry out three or more operations in addition to feed-in and output	17 March 1976
ex 84.23.B	Motor graders	17 March 1976
84.37.D	Automatic looms for making fishing nets	17 March 1976
ex 84.30	Rotary cutting machines for biscuit dough, having a useful width of more than 750 mm, two or more pairs of marking-off rollers and provision for separating and returning of cuttings	17 March 1976
84.40.F	Machines for photogravure printing, in five or more colours, of plastic film of a width greater than 1,500 mm, with provision for unreeling at a tension of less than 70 Kp/cm, pre-attemperation, intermediate and final drying and cooling prior to re-reeling	17 March 1976
84.44.A.2 and others	Reciprocating-roller rolling mills for cold-rolling of non-ferrous tubes, with reduction gear, hydraulics and lubrication systems and electrical controls, but without motors	17 March 1976
84.45.C.1.e.1 and 84.45.C.1.e.2	Machines specially designed for ovalising piston rings in batches, or rings for models of these, and automatic machines specially designed for the internal or external shaping of split piston rings in batches	17 March 1976
84.45.C.1.e.2	Special automatic machines for machining the heads (face, circumference, bevel and seat) or the fixing slots in the stems of valves for heat engines	17 March 1976
84.45.C.2.b	Automatic machines with double heads and inclined spindles, specially designed for the internal drilling of split piston rings	17 March 1976
84.45.C.5	Automatic machines specially designed for milling piston rings in batches, making a cut in a radial plane, or cutting off the individual rings, or cutting apertures or perforations	17 March 1976
84.45.C.6	Automatic machines specially designed for grinding piston ring openings	17 March 1976
84.45.C.6	Grinding machines specially designed for grinding rolling-mill rollers weighing more than 9,000 kg	17 March 1976
84.45.C.6	Special automatic machines for cutting the stems of engine valves by means of a grinding wheel, and automatic machines for grinding the ends of the valve stems	17 March 1976
84.45.C.9	Automatic horizontal toggle presses for reverse extrusion of non-ferrous metals	17 March 1976
84.45.C.9	Automatic horizontal-axis turret press for forming the conical sections of cylinders for aerosol tins	17 March 1976
84.45.C.14	Rotary hydraulic horizontal-thrust machines for shaping the ends of special profile shapes used in making motor car bumpers	17 March 1976
84.45.C.16	Automatic machines specially designed for machining batches of piston rings, performing turning, precision drilling, grooving or bevelling operations	17 March 1976
84.45.C.16	Automatic or semi-automatic machines for forming contacts from metallic thread or wire on springs for selectors or for telephone relays, which carry out at least the operations of positioning, cutting, riveting or soldering and bending to shape	17 March 1976
84.50	Gas engines specially designed for depositing hard materials on the valve seats of heat engines	17 March 1976
84.59.K	Automatic vertical turret machine with two injector heads for two-colour plastic moulding	17 March 1976
84.59.K	Machines with two parallel rotors for the continuous mixing and homogenising of synthetic resins	17 March 1975
85.11.A.2.c	Quartz-tube ovens and continuous moving-floor ovens, with controlled atmosphere, for the dispersion of impurities in silicon wafers	17 March 1976
85.11.B.2	Automatic machines for soldering terminals in electronic components by means of an intense condenser discharge, with provision for straightening and cutting the copper wire, and operating at a rate of more than 100 soldering operations per minute	17 March 1976
87.07.A.2	Self-propelled stacking trucks with a control position in unit with the lift forks, and having a lift of more than 5 m and a load capacity of more than 800 kg	17 March 1976
90.16.A.3	Tracing apparatus designed exclusively to reproduce in linear form the ovality of piston-rings, which are closed before this operation takes place	17 March 1976
90.16.B.7	Electromechanical apparatus designed exclusively for obtaining and classifying data on the characteristics of piston rings (axial depth, tangential loads, compressed aperture or radial thickness)	17 March 1976
90.16.B.7	Automatic machines for mechanical checking and control of the camber and centring of wheel rims, with provision for feed and removal	17 March 1976
90.17.A	Unitary or modular equipment for the simultaneous reception and indication of different physiological parameters, having one or more systems of recording and visual presentation	17 March 1976
90.22.A	Apparatus for simultaneous testing of the wear resistance of metals and other hard substances, and of the behaviour of lubricating oils and greases, by means of a metal ball turning on three balls or discs of metal or other hard substances	17 March 1976
90.28.C.7	Apparatus with an electronic indicator, designed specially for measuring and verifying the depth or face angles of trapezoidal piston rings	17 March 1976
90.28.C.7	Apparatus with an electronic indicator and a vibrator device, designed specially for determing the tangential loading on expansion piston rings	17 March 1976
90.28.C.7	Unitary or modular equipment for the simultaneous reception and indication of different physical or chemical magnitudes, having one or more systems of recording and visual presentation	17 March 1976
90.28.C.7	Numerical control equipment	17 March 1976
90.28.C.7	Apparatus for automatically checking electric parameters of active or passive electronic components or printed circuits, whether or not incorporating an automatic counter	17 March 1976
90.28.C.7	Machines with an electronic measuring or recording system for tensile, compression or torsional tests, with a force of 25,000 kg or more	17 March 1975
90.28.C.7	Automatic benches, programmed with electronic memories for electrical tests on blocks of contact springs for telephone selectors, telephone switchboard wiring, relays or other electrical equipment	17 March 1975
90.28.C.7	Unitary or modular electronic equipment for checking and ballistic testing of ammunition, bombs, rockets or firearms, including transducers, weapon supports and recording devices	17 March 1975
EXTENSIONS		
84.17.G	Hot-air continuous drying machines for cellulosic pulp in suspended belt form, together with their cooling, ventilation and heat-recovery systems	8 August 1976
ex 84.30	Machines for the preparation of fish, head-removing machines, gutting machines, or head-removing and gutting machines; fillet-cutting machines or head-removing and fillet-cutting machines; multi-cutter machines for cutting slices, pieces or steaks; cod-cutting machines; skinning machines; bone-removing machines; machines for cutting and packing portions, and machines for grading fish according to size	31 July 1976
84.33.A.4	Cellulosic pulp cutting and stacking machines, of a conveyor width exceeding 4 m	17 March 1976
84.33.A.4	Machines for cutting to size, comprising a lengthwise cutting section, a crosswise cutting section with double synchronised revolving cutters, a shaftless unreeling section and a deflection system, of an operational width exceeding 2,200 mm	12 December 1977
84.33.A.4	Reeling and cutting machines of an operational width exceeding 3.100 mm, with feed located in the lower part of the machine	17 March 1976
84.33.A.4	Automatic machines for cutting paper pulp lengthwise and crosswise, with incorporated sharpener and sheetcutter	17 March 1976
84.33.L	Autoplates for dry, intaglio or relief printing, of a weight exceeding 21,000 for paper and paperboard	17 March 1976
84.31.B.4.a	Machines for washing or thickening cellulosic pulp, with drums of an area exceeding 50 sq m	17 March 1976
87.01.A.2 and 87.01.C	Road tractors of more than 350 metric hp with three differentials, for towing extra-heavy loads	28 March 1976
90.28.C.7	Apparatus for physical or chemical analysis, incorporating a calculator and digital read-out	8 August 1977

Tariff no.	Description
DELETIONS	
ex 84.23.B	Motor graders fitted with motors of less than 110 hp or more than 160 hp (DIN 6270)
84.45.C.6	Grinding machines specially designed for grinding rolling-mill rollers
84.59.K	Automatics for forming contacts on telephone relay or selector springs (wire soldering, cutting, shaping and final checks)
90.28.C.7	Automatic machines, actuated by punched tape, for the electrical testing of relays of telephone switchboard cabling

The full text in Spanish is available from OTAR Section. Inquiries from British exporters about this notice – detailing the goods in which interested – should be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **Ext. 462/471/472/473**

Import duty suspension

The Spanish *State Gazette*, 27 March 1974 announced the suspension of import duty until 4 June 1974 on the following tariff headings: 28.16.A, liquefied ammonia; 28.42.C, carbonate neutral of sodium; 29.23.D.1, glumatic acid and its salts, and until 26 June 1974 on synthetic rubber based on polybutadienestyrene, tariff heading 40.02.B.1. The same *State Gazette* announced suspension of import duty until 26 June 1974 on hides and skins used in the footwear industry and classified under the following tariff headings:

41.01.A.3.a	41.01.A.5.a	41.02.A.1.a
41.02.A.1.b	41.03.A.1.a	41.03.A.1.b
41.03.A.1.c.	41.03.A.1.d	41.03.A.2.a
41.03.A.2.b	41.04.B.1.a	41.04.B.1.b
41.04.B.1.c	41.05.A.1.a	41.05.A.1.b

The same *State Gazette* announced reduction of import duty to 1.3 per cent on goods under tariff heading 41.04.B.2 and to 2.4 per cent on goods under tariff heading 41.04.B.3 until 26 June 1974.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Portugal

Duty exemption on capital goods: textile fabrics

Trade and Industry of 27 September 1973 published details of exemption from duty under Decree Law 65/70 of 26 February 1970 of parts and accessories imported into Portugal for use exclusively in the construction of machinery and other capital goods. The provisions of this law have now been extended by Decree Law 84/74 of 5 March 1974 to cover textile fabrics and articles classified under tariff heading BN 59.17.11. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Colouring of foodstuffs

Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No. 33 published Decree Law 37/74 of 8 February 1974 amending the regulations governing the colouring of foodstuffs. The law includes a revised list of permitted colourings. An unofficial translation is available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Glass tubing: drawback of import duty

Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No. 61 published Order 195/74 of 13 March 1974, which authorises for a period of two years the import under drawback of glass tubing classified under tariff heading BN 70.03.02 intended for the manufacture of phials for serums and drugs. The refund of duties and conditions of application will be regulated in each case by ministerial order. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Salt: exemption from import duty

Trade and Industry of 14 March 1974 published details of an extension to Decree Law 482/71 of 8 November 1971 authorising exemption from duty and tax levied by the Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Board, on imports of salt. By Decree Law 50/74 of 15 February 1974 this exemption is not only extended until 31 December 1975 to apply to salt intended for the caustic soda industry but also for salt intended for the sodium sulphate industry. The conditions of duty exemption remain the same. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Abu Dhabi

Project list

A new list, prepared by the British Embassy at Abu Dhabi, of major development projects in progress or at the planning stage has been received. Copies of this and of similar lists compiled for other Middle East countries by the British Embassies concerned – Bahrain (October 1973), Dubai (August 1973), Kuwait (December 1973), Oman (October 1973), Qatar (June 1973) and Saudi Arabia (January 1974) – are available. **CRE ext. 3419**

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Israel

Surcharge amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to items on which surcharge is levied:

Item no.	Description	Rate of levy
09.01.1590	Coffee beans	Special calculation
Various	Aromatic or flavouring substances in a separate state used in the food, cosmetic or soap industries, excluding the following: benzophenone, benzyl acetate, terpineol, isobutyl acetate, ethyl acetate and methyl salicylate, terpenic by-products of customs heading 33.02 and elliptic alcohols composed of not less than 7 and not more than 13 carbon atoms	27.5%

EDB ext. 475/420

Tariff amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the Customs tariff:

Item no.		Rate of duty
09.01	In paragraphs 1512 and 1593 '1.3.74' is superseded by '1.5.74'	
	Paragraph 1592 is repealed	
84.10	After section 3000 is inserted:	
3500	Concrete pumps	
3510	released before 1.4.75	10% *ad val.*
3590	other	25% *ad val.*
84.22	After subsection 9920 is inserted:	
9930	Safety frames or cabins for which a certificate has been issued by the Director General of the Ministry of Labour that they have been specially made for the protection of operators of mobile machinery falling under this item and which are released before 1.4.75	exempt
84.23	Section 1000 is repealed	
	After the heading shall be inserted:	
3000	Safety frames or cabins for which a certificate has been issued by the Director General of the Ministry of Labour that they have been specially made for the protection of operators of mobile machinery falling under this item and which are released before 1.4.75	exempt
85.20	Paragraph 2012 is superseded by:	
2012	Sodium vapour lamps	10% *ad val.*
87.01.9921	For these items, the wording under the heading 'Description' shall be supersded by:	
9931		
87.02.6021	'If imported within the frame of special emergency imports,	
6031	but provided that the Minister of Transport and the Accountant General, or any person authorised by them, have	
6061	approved the vehicle before its importation and if released	
6091	before 1.5.74'	
87.05	After section 1000 shall be inserted:	
2000	Safety frames or cabins for which a certificate has been issued by the Director General of the Ministry of Labour that they have been specially made for the protection of tractor operators and which are released before 1.4.65	exempt
90.28	Subsection 5010 is superseded by:	
5010	Blood gas analysers	exempt
98.14	In this item, the rate of duty of 80% is superseded by	25% *ad val.*

EDB ext. 475/420

Purchase tax amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Purchase Tax Order which affect the following items:

Laminated plates made of phenolic or aminoplastic resin impregnated layers.

Electrical appliances for washing, wringing or drying laundry.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Nigeria

Promotion of Nigerian enterprises

A notice published in *Trade and Industry*, 16 March 1972 (page 467), gave details of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree 1972 – Decree No. 4. Decree No. 13 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette*, 26 March 1974 amends Decree No. 4 with effect from 21 March as follows:

(*a*) in section 16 of the Decree –

(*i*) in subsection (1) thereof the expression 'supermarket' and its definition shall be deleted;

(*ii*) for subsection (3) thereof there shall be substituted the following new subsection:

'(3) The references in Schedules 1 and 2 to "Retail trade", "Supermarket", "Departmental Store" and "Wholesale distribution" shall be construed respectively as references to those expressions as may be defined for the purposes of this Decree by an order made by the Commissioner with the approval of the Federal Executive Council.';

(*b*) in Schedule 1 to the Decree –

(*i*) item 10 shall be deleted; and

(*ii*) immediately after item 21, there shall be inserted the following new item:

'21A. Stevedoring and Shore-Handling.'; and

(*c*) in Schedule 2 to the Decree, immediately after item 5, there shall be inserted a new item as follows:

'5A. Clearing and forwarding agencies.'

2. This Decree may be cited as the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion (Amendment) (No. 2) Decree 1974.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This note does not form part of the above Decree but is intended to explain its purpose*)

The Decree amends the Schedules to the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree 1972 to transfer 'Clearing and forwarding agencies' from Schedule 1 to Schedule 2 and to insert 'Stevedoring and Shore-handling' in Schedule 1. It also makes some slight changes in the provisions of the Decree relative to the definition of certain expressions. **CRE exts. 3064/3338**

Customs tariff changes

Legal Notice No. 18 of 1974 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of 1 April 1974, amends with effect from that date the First and Third Schedules to the Customs Tariff (Consolidation) Decree 1973 – Decree No. 6. **EDB ext. 473/472/471/462**

Customs tariff

The Customs Tariff (Consolidation) (Amendment) Decree 1974 – Decree No. 14 – published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of 1 April 1974 amends with effect from that date Section 3 of the Customs Tariff (Consolidation) Decree 1973 – Decree No. 6 – as follows:

(a) In subsection (1) thereof the figure (1) shall be deleted; and

(b) subsections (2) and (3) shall be deleted.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This note does not form part of the above Decreee but is intended to explain its purpose.*)

The Decree amends the Customs Tariff (Consolidation) Decree 1973 to abolish the payment of reconstruction surcharge payable on certain dutiable goods imported into Nigeria.

EDB ext. 473/472/471/462

Prohibited imports

Legal Notice No. 20 of 1974 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of 1 April 1974 gives details with effect from that date of the Import Prohibition Order 1974. The notice sets out the prohibition of certain goods into Nigeria.

EDB ext. 473/472/471/462

Sierra Leone

Customs tariff amendment

Public Notice No. 9 of 1974 published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette*, 14 March 1974, amends Part A of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1968 with effect from 8 December 1973 as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
29.09/10 ..	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; preparations not elsewhere specified or included containing not less than 70 per cent by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:	
	B. Motor spirits, including aviation spirit	the hundred gallon Le21.00
	C. Kerosene including illuminating oil	the hundred gallon Le10.00
	D. Other fuel oils including aviation turbine fuel (other than kerosene), diesel, gas, furnace oil etc.	the hundred gallon Le19.00

EDB ext. 473/471/472/462

Malagasy Republic

Import regulations

The level of import tax and consumption tax on certain products has been modified by the Malagasy Republic authorities.

The level of the sole tax on transactions has also been modified. From now on, the tax is to be at a level of 10 per cent (previously 12 per cent). The reduced level of 6 per cent from which certain products benefited, has been abolished.

In future, the Malagasy Government will have monopoly over the importation of alcohol and alcohol products.

Exporters are reminded that, since 1 August 1973, imports into the Malagasy Republic, regardless of origin, are subject to import licensing. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

South Africa

Agricultural remedies

The *Government Gazette* No. 4241 of 29 March (Notice R.538) carries details of new regulations, under the Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947. These concern the registration, importation, manufacture, movement and sale of agricultural remedies. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Thailand

Kraft paper and polyester fibre:

The Thai Ministry of Commerce has announced that from 13 March 1974 permits are not required for the importation of Kraft paper and polyester fibre. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Revised procedure for temporary imports of building tools, etc.

The Thai Customs Department has issued two notices explaining the revised import procedures for the temporary importation of goods under part IV, heading No. 3(i) of the Thai Customs Tariff (tools and equipment for building and construction). Copies of the notices are available. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

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Australia

Propylene oxide derivatives: result of Tariff Board inquiry
A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 20 January 1971, reported a reference to the Australian Tariff Board on propylene oxide derivatives, being goods falling within Chapter 29, item 34.02, 38.19 or 39.01 and goods falling within paragraph 38.19.99. As a result of the inquiry changes have been made in the customs tariff affecting the rates of duty. Full details will be published as soon as possible; in the meantime brief details only are available.
Ref. CRE 141/71 **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

Galvanised steel coil: by-law Tariff Board inquiry result
A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 13 September 1973, stated that a reference had been made to the Australian Tariff Board on by-law entry of galvanised steel coil, 72 in. in width, for use in the manufacture of air-conditioning ducting. As a result of the inquiry, the commission has recommended that galvanised steel coil (tariff item 73.13.300) should not be admitted under the concessional treatment afforded by the by-law system.
Ref. CRE 1094/73 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Automatic dry-cleaning machines: by-law Tariff Board inquiry result
A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 15 November 1973, stated that a reference had been made to the Australian Tariff Board on by-law entry of automatic dry-cleaning machines (tariff item 84.40.4). As a result of the inquiry, the commission has recommended that automatic dry-cleaning machines be admitted under by-law.
Ref. CRE 2153/73 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Revocation of dumping duties
The dumping duty has been discontinued from 26 February 1974 on ethyl acetate (tariff item 29.14.33) and from 28 February 1974 on hydrogen peroxide (tariff item 28.54).
Ref. CRE 36493 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Canada

Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act
The Canadian authorities have announced that further regulations are proposed under this Act. These would concern the definition of 'net quantity' in prepackaged products and certain matters relating to inspection. Copies of the proposed Regulations are available and representations are invited by 7 May. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

'Made in Canada' ruling: automatic dump hopper scales
The Canadian authorities have announced the transfer of automatic dump hopper scales (such as are used for the weighing of the bulk quantities for free flowing materials) from a category of a class or kind made in Canada to that of a class or kind not made in Canada. Effective date 27 March 1974. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

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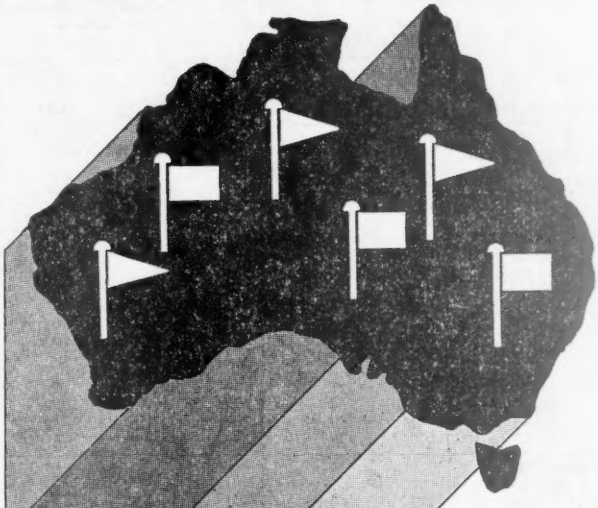

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TI 4/74

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,067	285	782
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−394	−498	28	22	69	−677	746
1973	108	114	106	88	116	720	433	34	227	−1468	−2375	907
1971 2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	101	104	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−131	−156	15	−9	71	−121	192
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−100	−145	−12	40	112	−64	176
3rd qtr	102	110	102	81	110	−83	−125	4	−8	−116	−284	168
4th qtr	105	111	102	81	118	−80	−72	22	−1	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr	108	115	109	87	123	247	168	18	31	−186	−351	165
2nd qtr	108	112	102	84	107	209	87	−14	154	−196	−399	203
3rd qtr	108	114	107	91	116	120	79	18	22	−357	−606	249
4th qtr	108	114	108	92	121	144	98	14	20	−729 p	−1019 p	290 p
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	+0.2	+0.1	+2.1	+6.5	+3.0							
on a year earlier	+4.5	+3.0	+5.5	+12.9	+3.5							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade‡	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices: Index‡	Index of retail prices: % increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages							thousands		thousands	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands									£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.3	99.5	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.1	101.6	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	110.1	110.6	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	953	1,151
1972 2nd qtr	102.7	101.2	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	838	3.7	132	764	786
3rd qtr	102.5	101.8	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147	684	779
4th qtr	105.4	104.9	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179	871	940
1973 1st qtr	110.3	110.4	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	995
2nd qtr	109.9	110.2	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289	931	1,064
3rd qtr	110.8	111.4	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	995	1,197
4th qtr	109.3	110.4	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.2	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr							206.5	138.2		543p	2.4 p	285		
1973 Mar	111.8	112.6	114.0	151	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	635	2.8	252	863	1,074
Apr	109.6	109.7	106.9	138	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8•	112.3	616	2.7	271	940	956
May	109.5	108.9	106.5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	605	2.7	291	894	1,139
June	110.7	112.0	110.1	135	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304	960	1,198
July	110.9	112.0	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324	961	1,145
Aug	110.2	111.0	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330	980	1,206
Sept	111.1	112.0	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,043	1,239
Oct	111.2	111.9	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	982	1,385
Nov	110.3	112.0	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	120.8	486	2.2	368	1,022	1,304
Dec	106.5	107.4	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	174.8	130.6	121.9	470	2.1	362	1,019	1,354
1974 Jan	99.7	100.2	109.5	93	191.8	12.0	203.0	134.1	122.8	535	2.4	304	1,015 p	1,398 p
Feb			110.5	109	101.7†	13.2†	207.2 p	138.2 p		549	2.4	278	1,150 p	1,579 p
Mar							209.4 p	142.4 p		545 p	2.4 p	274 p		
% change last qtr on prev. qtr	−4.8	−4.6	−0.4	−20.2	+3.8		+23.5	+7.1	+1.5	+10.9		−21.7	+5	+10
on a year earlier	−0.9	−0.5	+0.3	−31.2	+11.9		+63.9	+17.1	+12.5	−18.6		+24.8	+21	+53

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100

United Kingdom balance of payments in the fourth quarter and year 1973

The following is a summary of an article prepared by the Central Statistical Office on the United Kingdom balance of payments. A more detailed discussion of recent trends in the United Kingdom balance of payments is in 'Economic Trends' for March.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Current balance (seasonally adjusted)

The current account is estimated to have been in deficit by about £730 million in the fourth quarter. For 1973 as a whole the deficit is estimated at about £1,470 million.

The deficit on visible trade in the fourth quarter of about £1,020 million was some £410 million greater than in the preceding quarter, in part owing to a further deterioration in the terms of trade. For the year as a whole the deficit was about £1,700 million greater than in 1972. Between the two years the terms of trade deteriorated by about 12 per cent accounting for about four-fifths of the increase in the deficit.

The surplus on invisibles, estimated at £290 million in the fourth quarter, was considerably higher than in preceding quarters. Much of the improvement in the surplus in the second half of the year arises from the latest estimates of net earnings on direct investment. For the year as a whole the invisible surplus was almost £910 million, an improvement of about £160 million on the surplus in 1972. The surplus on interest, profits and dividends was about £285 million greater than in 1972 and that on other services £120 million higher. These increases were partly offset by a rise of some £210 million in the deficit on Government account, arising from the commencement of payments to the European Communities' Budget and also the increased cost of military services overseas following the further depreciation of sterling. The deficit on private transfers rose by about £35 million.

Investment and other capital flows (not seasonally adjusted)

There was an identified net inflow in the fourth quarter of £670 million. Overseas investment in the United Kingdom public sector totalled over £150 million, of which £140 million was borrowing abroad in overseas currencies; the public sector borrowed a further £210 million in overseas currencies through United Kingdom banks. Inward investment into the private sector, at over £390 million, showed a large rise, particularly in direct investment, and there was also an increase of nearly £200 million in overseas countries' exchange reserves in sterling compared with the sharp fall in the preceding quarter. The outflow of United Kingdom private investment overseas of nearly £400 million showed a substantial increase, following the exceptional disinvestment in portfolio securities and by oil companies in the third quarter. Some £165 million of this investment was met by overseas currency borrowing through United Kingdom banks; most of the remainder was accounted for by profits reinvested overseas.

Taking 1973 as a whole there was an identified net inflow of about £1,265 million. Of this total about £1,100 million was borrowed by the public sector in overseas currencies either directly from abroad or through United Kingdom banks. In addition over £1,350 million was invested in the United Kingdom private sector. Outward private investment amounted to over £1,250 million, met largely by overseas currency borrowing of over £450 million and profits reinvested overseas. External sterling liabilities rose by over £100 million despite a sharp fall in the third quarter. Provisional estimates of trade credit and other short-term flows show a net outflow of over £220 million.

Total currency flow and official financing (not seasonally adjusted)

There was a net currency inflow in the quarter of £22 million. The current account deficit of about £590 million was more than matched by identified inflows of investment and other capital. There was a negative balancing item and the net currency inflow was added to the reserves.

There was a net currency inflow in the year amounting to £210 million. The current account was in deficit by nearly £1,470 million and there were capital transfers (arising from the implementation of the Sterling Agreements) of nearly £60 million. Identified investment and other capital inflows amounted to about £1,265 million leaving a positive balancing item, including unidentified inflows, of about £475 million. The net currency inflow was added to the official reserves.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 12 April 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Mahler	BR/E 37417/14/4/79	115	9 April	Goodtimes Enterprises Ltd.	Goodtimes Enterprises Ltd.
Movietone News 2340	BR/E 37235/14/4/79	8	12 April	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2340A	BR/E 37236/14/4/79	7	12 April	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
The Godfather of Harlem	F 37416	84	9 April	International Films Theatre Ltd.	American International Pictures Inc.

Amendments to the Register:
The title of the film 'Come Back, Peter' (BR/E 35663/28/8/76) registered on 25 August 1971 has been amended to 'Some Like It Sexy' and the name of renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Variety Film Distributors Ltd.
The playing time of the film 'North West Frontier' (BR/E 24702) registered on 9 October 1959 has been amended to provide alternative playing times as follows: (a) 98 minutes (b) 87 minutes.
Correction to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'Hellfighters Of The East' registered on 27 March 1974 has been corrected to BR/E 37393/31/3/79. The playing time of the film has also been corrected to 101 minutes.

Government Publications in the West

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Wine Street, Bristol, BS1 2BQ

Trends in invisible transactions

The net surplus on invisibles is provisionally put at £907 million in 1973, an increase of around £160 million on the surplus in 1972. Substantial increases in net earnings in the form of interest, profits and dividends and on other services more than covered increases in the net deficits on government services and transfers and on private transfers.

The net figure was lower in the first half of 1973 than in the second half of 1972, but improved substantially in the second half of 1973, the net surplus in the fourth quarter, at £290 million, being some £80 million higher than the net surplus in the fourth quarter of 1972.

The net deficit on sea transport in 1973, at £60 million, was only slightly higher than in 1972. Both credits and debits increased by about 25 per cent between 1972 and 1973, reflecting the cumulative effect of price increases and exchange rate movements on freight rates, on charter receipts and payments, and on operating costs, such as bunkering. There was also an increased growth in world seaborne trade. For most of the year, the United Kingdom fleet and ships chartered in by United Kingdom shipping companies were fully occupied but the oil shortages in the fourth quarter caused operating difficulties for both tankers and dry cargo shipping.

The estimated net balance on civil aviation in 1973 was, at £68 million, some £4 million higher than in the previous year, total debits increasing by almost 20 per cent and credits by 17 per cent. United Kingdom airlines' overseas earnings showed strong growth in the fourth quarter, particularly in respect of long haul services. At the same time, however, rapidly increasing fuel costs contributed to a faster growth of expenditure overseas. The rapid increase in costs was also reflected in the expenditure of foreign airlines in the United Kingdom. There was a more modest growth in payments by United Kingdom residents to foreign airlines.

The net surplus on travel is estimated at £25 million for 1973, that is at much the same level as in 1972, though both credits and debits increased significantly. The increase in debits was partly due to the adverse effects of exchange rate changes on the cost of travel abroad for United Kingdom residents. There was an easing back in the number of North American visitors to the United Kingdom in the year, but there have been more visitors from Western Europe, particularly in the second half of the year, and other areas.

The surplus on other services, which includes financial and allied services, was, at nearly £1,000 million, some £120 million higher than in 1972. Of the financial and allied services, banking, merchanting and brokerage increased their net earnings but insurance earnings fell, mainly because of increased competition, particularly in North America, and higher claims. Expenditure of foreign military forces in the United Kingdom fell. Debits and credits in respect of non-monetary gold both rose, reflecting increases in the price of gold.

The net surplus on interest, profits and dividends is estimated to have risen by about £285 million between 1972 and 1973, with credits increasing by around £595 million, and debits by £310 million.

Earnings on United Kingdom direct investments abroad rose substantially during 1973 and at £1,210 million were some £400 million higher than in 1972. This growth was associated with increased profitability and the beneficial effects of the further depreciation of sterling over the year. Earnings on foreign direct investments in the United Kingdom rose by some £115 million to £595 million in 1973, reflecting the growth of company earnings in general in the United Kingdom, though they were somewhat depressed in the second half of the year, largely because of the situation in the motor industry.

There was a rise in oil company earnings, while increases in earnings on United Kingdom portfolio investment overseas were matched

Invisibles

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1973†			
					1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
CREDITS								
Private § services:								
Sea transport:								
Freight and fares	1,107	1,331	1,305					
Time-charter payments	105	107	158					
Disbursement of overseas shipping	149	171	182					
Total	1,361	1,609	1,645	2,072	457	493	531	591
Civil aviation:								
Fares, freight, etc.	234	256	304					
Disbursement of overseas airlines	82	98	106					
Total	316	354	410	481	106	123	121	131
Travel:	432	489	551	694	154	166	184	190
Other services:								
Financial and allied	398	428	458					
Films and television	28	40	32					
Royalties, etc.	142	147	} 988					
Miscellaneous	639	716						
Total	1,207	1,331	1,478	1,711	402	416	440	453
Total private § services	3,316	3,783	4,084	4,958	1,119	1,198	1,276	1,365
Interest, profits and dividends ‡:								
Direct investment	684	693	814	1,210	282	290	303	335
Portfolio investment	171	166	162	189	40	52	48	49
Oil and other	533	612	631	805	174	181	217	233
Total	1,388	1,471	1,607	2,204	496	523	568	617
Transfers								
Private	192	202	211	222	55	55	56	56
Government	—	—	—	75	18	19	19	19
Government services	51	59	75	65	14	18	16	17
Total credits	4,947	5,515	5,977	7,524	1,702	1,813	1,935	2,074

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by similar rises in interest and dividend payments to non-residents on their portfolio investments in the United Kingdom. Higher interest rates led to increases in other credits and debits, but these components also included a small amount for interest charges on the increased foreign currency borrowing of the public sector.

The net deficit on government services and transfers, at £772 million, was £211 million higher than in 1972. Of this increased deficit, £96 million was attributable to the net effect of current transfers to and from the EEC, with United Kingdom contributions totalling £171 million and receipts £75 million. A further £81 million increase in the deficit arose mainly from adverse changes in exchange rates which increased administrative and diplomatic expenditure overseas and military expenditure, particularly in Germany.

Notes and definitions

Additional details on particular categories of invisibles can be found in the following articles in *Trade and Industry*.

Travel (21 February 1974; also Business Monitor M6 'Overseas Travel and Tourism').

Direct Investment (29 March 1973; also Business Monitor M4 'Overseas Transactions').

Films and Television (9 August 1973).

Royalties, etc. (12 April 1973).

Shipping. There are difficulties in valuing oil freights, particularly in periods such as that following the closure of the Suez Canal. Subject to certain adjustments, use is made of the AFRA freight rate (Average Freight Rate Assessment, compiled by a panel of London brokers). For a fuller discussion of the problems of valuation, see the Technical Note on page xvi of *Economic Trends* for December 1967.

The entries for **Travel** relate to the expenditure of holiday, business and other visitors. They exclude fares (except international rail fares, which are included).

Credits for **Financial and allied services** include the overseas earnings on banking and insurance (except those of overseas branches, subsidiaries and associates, or on overseas portfolios, which are included under 'interest, profits and dividends'); merchanting profits on third-country trade; and overseas earnings of the Baltic Exchange, Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the Stock Exchange, and other financial intermediaries.

Interest, profits and dividends are after deduction of taxes. The whole of the profits earned on direct investment are taken into account, a contra balance of payments entry under 'private investment' being made in respect of unremitted profits. 'Other' includes interest payments and receipts on inter-government loans and other official investment; charges on drawings from the IMF; interest on external liabilities and claims; interest on trade credit; income from real estate owned abroad (other than through the overseas subsidiaries of property companies); and income from trust funds invested abroad.

The entries for **Government services** relate predominantly to military, administrative and diplomatic expenditure.

Official **transfer** payments include economic and military grants to other countries, and subscriptions to international organisations.

Private transfers include gifts, legacies, workers' remittances, and the transfer of assets by migrants.

Invisibles *continued*

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1973†			
					1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
DEBITS:								
Private § services:								
Sea transport								
Freight and fares	379	409	423					
Time-charter payments	643	743	689					
Disbursement abroad	414	516	587					
Total	1,436	1,668	1,699	2,132	475	520	551	586
Civil aviation:								
Freight, fares, etc.	133	147	163					
Disbursement abroad	146	162	183					
Total	279	309	346	413	98	103	100	112
Travel:	382	437	529	669	150	161	176	182
Other services:								
Films and television	17	21	21					
Royalties etc.	118	123	} 583					
Miscellaneous	373	403						
Total	508	547	604	717	165	176	185	191
Total private § services	2,605	2,961	3,178	3,931	888	960	1,012	1,071
Interest, profits and dividends‡:								
Direct investment	345	374	479	595	164	149	147	135
Portfolio investment	113	137	159	190	43	43	51	53
Oil and other	415	444	493	656	144	150	163	199
Total	873	955	1,131	1,441	351	342	361	387
Transfers:								
Private	226	232	286	333	79	83	81	90
Government	172	200	202	397	101	103	97	96
Government services	365	385	434	515	118	122	135	140
Total Debits	4,241	4,733	5,231	6,617	1,537	1,610	1,686	1,784
NET BALANCES:								
Private § services	+711	+822	+906	+1,027	+231	+238	+264	+294
Interest, profits and dividends‡:	+515	+516	+476	+736	+145	+181	+207	+230
Private transfers	−34	−30	−75	−111	−24	−28	−25	−34
Government transfer payments	−172	−200	−202	−322	−83	−84	−78	−77
Government services	−314	−326	−359	−450	−104	−104	−119	−123
Net invisible balance.	+706	+782	+746	+907	+165	+203	+249	+290
‡An alternative breakdown is:								
Credits:								
Private sector	1,323	1,371	1,440	2,049	462	489	522	576
Public sector	65	100	167	155	34	34	46	41
Debits:								
Private sector	546	656	817	1,064	261	251	266	286
Public sector	327	299	314	377	90	91	95	101
Net balance:								
Private sector	+777	+715	+623	+985	+201	+238	+256	+290
Public sector	−262	−199	−147	−222	− 56	−57	−49	−60

† Seasonally adjusted. § Including Public Corporations.

Output prices rose 9 per cent during first quarter of 1974

The provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose 3 per cent in March, the same as in February. This brought the increase during the first three months of this year to 9 per cent. Higher prices for petroleum products increased the index by nearly 2 per cent during these months, though this does not include the indirect effect of their increased cost on the prices of other manufactured goods.

A rise of 1 per cent in March in the provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry followed one of 2 per cent in February. These increases were low by comparison with most months last year. A substantial rise in the price of copper accounted for nearly all the increase in the index in March, with the net effect of a number of other movements being slight.

Materials and fuel purchased by selected broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

The index for the textile industries fell for the second successive month in March, but index numbers for other sectors continued to go up. In the first quarter as a whole, compared with the fourth quarter of 1973, index numbers for all sectors rose substantially. The index for the chemicals and allied industries rose 25 per cent and the index for the paper industries by 15 per cent. Increases in excess of 10 per cent were also shown in the index numbers for the engineering sectors, and for the food manufacturing industries. Increases for other sectors were between 7 and 9 per cent. With the exception of

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 21 June 1973.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) All the index numbers are compiled *exclusive* of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) *are included*. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

(4) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3509 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 5994. Tables 1 and 2 indices, 3411 all other information.**

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973				1974	1973						1974		
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. p	Mar.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p	Mar. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	126.0	133.4	150.5	167.2	206.5	129.4	152.4	154.1	161.4	165.5	174.7	203.0	207.2	209.4
	Basic materials	126.9	134.8	153.3	171.4	213.8	130.6	155.3	157.1	165.0	169.6	179.5	209.9	214.5	216.9
	ø Fuel	112.4	112.4	114.3	114.9	116.3	112.4	114.3	114.3	114.9	114.9	114.9	116.3	116.3	116.3
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	122.4	129.4	144.4	162.1	208.9	127.1	145.0	147.8	156.3	160.5	169.5	205.1	209.5	212.2
	Basic materials other than fuel	124.0	132.1	149.0	169.3	222.9	129.3	149.7	152.9	162.6	167.5	177.8	218.6	223.5	226.7
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	130.5	138.4	155.9	168.3	188.0	131.4	159.5	158.9	163.1	166.7	175.0	184.8	188.8	190.3
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	127.2	134.8	148.7	162.2	181.7	128.8	151.2	153.0	157.6	161.1	167.9	177.3	182.7	185.1
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	119.5	124.7	138.1	150.6	187.4	121.1	139.6	140.1	145.0	148.0	158.6	180.5	188.5	193.1
311 to 312	Steel industries	118.1	122.0	127.7	131.5	141.8	118.7	127.7	128.4	129.8	131.2	133.6	137.5	142.2	145.7
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	116.9	122.3	128.6	136.0	150.1	118.0	128.8	129.6	132.0	135.5	140.5	144.8	148.8	156.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	112.1	119.3	130.8	140.8	157.8	115.7	132.1	131.8	135.4	140.3	146.7	149.0	156.0	168.4
361	Electrical machinery industry	113.8	119.8	128.1	136.2	151.1	115.8	128.6	129.4	131.8	135.7	140.9	144.8	150.0	158.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	156.0	158.3	169.9	174.4	186.3	167.6	170.8	174.3	173.4	170.2	179.7	188.1	187.0	183.7
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	129.8	134.3	141.0	148.0	160.3	132.0	141.3	143.0	145.9	147.9	150.4	156.2	159.8	164.9
Order XVII	Timber industries	130.3	149.8	176.3	194.2	209.0	135.8	175.0	184.0	190.6 r	193.9 r	198.4 r	204.3	208.3	214.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	116.0	116.5	130.1	134.4	155.1	115.8	129.9	132.3	133.9	133.9	135.4	152.0	154.9	158.2
Order XX	Construction materials	124.5	131.0	141.0	147.8	160.7	126.2	141.0	143.3	145.4	147.8	150.2	154.6	160.1	167.3
Part of Order XX	House building materials	128.2	135.3	146.7	153.9	166.2	130.2	146.5	149.3	151.5	153.9	156.3	160.6	164.7	173.2

ø Coal (except for carbonising,) gas and electricity, Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials. r revised

CHART 1

Manufacturing Industry (other than food, drink & tobacco)

the latest two months are provisional

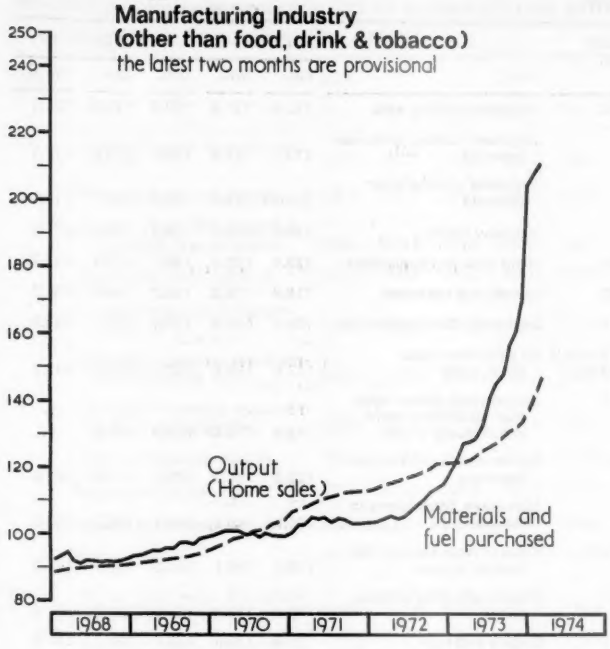

CHART 2

Food Manufacturing Industry

the latest two months are provisional

the timber industries, increases for all sectors were higher than those that took place between the third and fourth quarters of 1973.

Output of selected broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

Index numbers for all sectors were substantially higher in the first quarter than in the last quarter of 1973. There were increases of 10 per cent in prices of products of the chemicals and allied industries and of the paper industries. Output prices in the food, steel and timber industries rose 8 per cent. Index numbers for other sectors rose 5 or 6 per cent. The increase of 6 per cent in the index for the textiles industries was the same as that between the third and fourth quarters last year, but in other sectors the increase was greater than between those quarters.

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973				1974	1973						1974		
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. p	Mar.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p	Mar. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products†	119.5	120.1	124.2	129.1	138.2	120.0	124.1	125.8	127.7	129.0	130.6	134.1	138.2	142.4
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries†	121.4	123.5	127.3	132.1	142.3	121.7	127.2	128.8	130.6	131.9	133.7	137.5	142.2	147.1
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	122.4	126.9	135.8	145.3	156.9	124.1	135.9	139.3	142.9	145.2	147.8	152.7	157.1	160.8
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	120.2	124.5	130.7	138.7	149.6	121.5	131.2	132.3	135.8	138.7	141.6	146.0	149.3	153.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries†	117.0	117.1	119.2	122.5	134.4	117.2	119.4	120.1	121.5	122.6	123.3	129.3	133.8	140.0
311 and 312	Steel industries	116.6	124.1	128.6	134.4	145.2	116.6	128.6	128.8	129.9	134.1	139.1	143.4	145.9	146.3
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries†	120.2	122.1	125.7	130.0	136.3	120.5	125.4	127.4	128.8	129.9	131.3	133.5	136.0	139.4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	121.7	123.9	127.3	131.0	138.4	121.8	127.2	128.4	129.5	130.8	132.6	135.3	138.2	141.8
Order IX	Electrical engineering	115.7	117.2	120.6	124.6	130.4	116.0	120.1	122.5	123.4	124.3	126.0	128.6	129.7	132.8
Order XIII	Textile industries	122.3	127.7	134.5	142.4	151.3	123.8	134.6	136.6	140.1	142.7	144.5	148.6	151.2	154.2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	118.1	119.9	122.9	127.3	133.6	118.5	122.5	124.8	126.3	127.6	128.1	132.1	132.9	135.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	128.8	136.3	145.7	153.5	165.8	129.4	145.4	148.9	151.4	154.2 r	155.1	161.6	165.6	170.1
481 to 484	Paper industries	117.8	119.7	125.2	131.4	144.8	118.1	125.2	127.3	130.7	131.3	132.1	139.2	144.7	150.4
Order XX	New construction‡	139	144	153	163 p				153			163 p			

‡ Index of building costs related to average for the quarter. (*Department of the Environment*) r revised.

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products, index numbers for months from April onwards would have been higher by the following: All Manufactured Products: 1.7 points. Chemicals and Allied industries: 0.2 points. Other index numbers marked † less than 0.05 points.

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973			1974	
		Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
101	Coal	131.3	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.8
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	124.8	131.7	134.2	149.9	162.5
103	Sand and gravel – ex-pit or works	120.1	124.9	124.9	125.4	134.1
240	Tobacco†	102.7	91.7	91.7	92.2	92.7
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	108.2	114.8	119.2	126.1	139.5
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)ø	132.2	135.2	153.2	171.6	219.6
	Derv fuel (including duty)	107.2	112.2	120.0	124.1	135.4
263	Lubricating oil and greases	121.3	142.4	152.6	161.3	179.2
271	General chemicals	111.8	117.7	119.5	128.8	135.1
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	111.5	114.5	114.8	115.8	116.8
273	Toilet preparations	123.0	125.9	125.9	127.8	128.5
274	Paint	124.7	133.7	133.9	135.6	141.3
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	103.9	109.1	109.1	116.5	130.4
311/2	Steel sheets – other than stainless and electrical sheets	116.5	137.8	143.4	146.3	146.8
	Tinplate	118.5	137.4	143.4	152.5	155.7
	Finished steel	115.3	135.1	140.8	143.0	146.5
	Steel sheet piling	119.4	138.4	144.2	144.2	146.5
	Heavy steel bars and sections	119.0	137.9	143.8	143.8	146.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	117.7	144.1	153.2	153.8	156.1
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	122.1	132.4	132.4	148.8	151.7
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	125.1	136.3	137.4	141.6	144.5
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	123.1	131.8	131.8	142.5	144.3
321	Aluminium: Rolled	113.0	123.3	123.2	123.2	125.2
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	115.5	123.9	123.9	123.9	126.3
	Aluminium: Castings	115.6	127.1	132.6	140.2	144.2
	Aluminium: Forgings	111.4	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.9
322	Brass ingots	95.0	137.4	145.2	146.5	156.6
331	Agricultural machinery	125.3	140.0	141.9	143.2	143.7
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	121.4	131.7	133.0	135.9	138.7
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	124.9	132.6	133.4	137.8	138.7
368	Domestic electrical appliances	113.6	118.3 r	118.4 r	119.2	119.9
390	Engineers' cutting tools	112.9	121.6	122.4	124.0	124.6
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	113.2	121.6	122.5	123.9	124.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	107.4	116.4	116.4	117.2	118.1
	Hacksaw blades	115.4	129.2	129.2	130.8	131.8
391	Hand tools and implements	125.4	133.5	135.2	137.4	139.4
392	Cutlery and tableware	119.8	128.9	130.2	136.4	138.3
411	Man-made fibres production	104.3	107.4	107.4	107.7	108.9
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres, yarns	117.9	134.8	137.2	141.6	142.7
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	119.8	175.4	178.5	189.2	..
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	122.2	161.3	165.0	179.8	183.6
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	121.4	145.5	148.4	152.0	153.0
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	178.6	188.1	194.0	196.1	197.2
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	110.4	123.2	123.5	125.8	127.6
419	Carpets and rugs	125.4	135.8	136.5	139.2	142.0
431/1	Leather for footwear	171.4	156.1	157.5	158.8	161.1
441/449	Made-up clothing	115.5	125.4	126.0	130.5	131.0
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	125.2	134.2	134.3	137.3	138.6
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	121.8	127.8	127.8	131.1	133.7
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	132.8	139.1	139.9	142.2	148.8
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	152.2	161.5	163.0	177.1	179.8
464	Cement – *delivered*	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4
471/1	Hardwood – home grown‡	130.7	208.5 r	209.3	212.0 p	214.4
471/2	Building joinery	143.1	173.2	173.7	177.8	177.8
472	Domestic furniture	123.1	138.0	138.3	144.1	146.8
473	Bedding, etc.	123.3	143.5	144.1	147.4	159.3
481	Paper and board	114.3	128.1	128.3	139.2	143.9
	Printings and writings (excluding newsprint)	116.5	128.1	128.1	139.0	142.5
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	116.9	130.7	132.7	137.7	142.9
483	Manufactured stationery	122.6	135.6	136.2	141.4	146.3
484/1	Wallpaper	125.6	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	118.5	123.2 r	124.0 r	124.9	130.0
492	Linoleum and felt base	115.6	116.8	117.4	117.5	128.5

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of tobacco took place in April. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT.
ø Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates. ‡ Revised Oct. 1973 198.6.

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1973		1974		
	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Hides and skins	221.2	194.0	207.0	213.4	204.6
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	89.9	106.5	106.5	106.5	114.3
Copper‡	103.5	162.7	154.7	170.7	198.6 p
Lead‡	119.0	201.8	200.5	225.0	238.9 p
Nickel refined delivered§	116.2	116.4	127.2	131.3	134.9
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	113.6	182.6	191.8	216.3	230.1 p
Zinc‡	155.4	567.9	485.3	540.8	564.9 p
Zinc§	141.9	234.5	234.5	234.5	246.7
Natural rubber	135.0	256.3	264.4	237.7	218.3 p
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	100.2	96.7	151.1	151.1	151.1
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	137.1	289.8	326.6	294.3	256.0
Wool, raw	378.3	321.1	314.7	296.1 p	282.4 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	163.7	240.5	241.0	248.1 p	248.1 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	138.3	213.1	218.9	222.0 p	225.0 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	148.0	254.8	258.3	262.1 p	265.0 p
Woodpulp, imported	111.7	136.9	163.0	161.3	160.5

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price.

TABLE 4(a) Supplementary list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom
(Published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973 Oct.	1973 Nov.	1973 Dec.	1974 Jan.	1974 Feb. p
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	123.4	123.6	124.8	133.4	138.3
	Stone quarrying and mining	122.8	123.1	124.2	133.1	138.2
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	118.9	119.3	119.5	125.8	126.2
	Granite and other chippings	120.8	120.8	122.0	125.5	127.3
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	125.2	125.4	127.4	140.5	146.5
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	122.0	122.3	123.1	126.4	128.7
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	120.5	120.5	122.4	124.0	124.8
	Industrial ground limestone	119.6	119.6	119.6	125.1	127.6
	Aggregates for concrete	121.5	121.5	121.6	125.8	127.5
	Granite and limestone roadstone	122.8	123.2	124.2	131.8	135.8
	Slates	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.3	129.5
	Sand and gravel – delivered‡	117.8	117.8	117.7	123.7	126.4
	Moulding sand	119.1	122.0	122.0	121.9	121.9
109	Salt	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9
211	Flour	138.6	150.8	164.0	189.7	206.3
216	Sugar – refined	137.3	137.3	137.3	137.3	137.3
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	126.0	128.3	129.1	138.0	141.3
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	168.8	175.6	214.5	245.6	265.2
240	Cigarettes	91.7	91.7	91.7	92.1	92.6
	Pipe tobacco	92.4	92.4	92.4	93.1	93.8
262	Paraffin wax, fully refined*	141.2	141.2	141.2	141.2	..
271/1	Inorganic chemicals	119.1	119.6	120.5	123.7	125.3
	Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds	126.0	126.1	126.2	127.0	130.0
	Caustic soda	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0
	Soda ash	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4	135.3
	Other sodium compounds	125.5	125.6	126.1	128.9	131.8
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	116.8	117.5	118.7	122.6	123.9
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	121.8	121.8	122.1	122.1	122.2
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	115.2	123.1	124.3	151.1	159.8
	Phosphorous and phosphorous compounds	151.0	151.0	151.0	150.9	150.9
271/2	Organic chemicals	115.6	116.4	119.0	136.1	151.2
	Alcohols	107.8	108.5	109.2	117.1	156.5
	Hydrocarbons derivatives	114.0	114.4	114.4	114.6	115.5
	Phenols and their salts	104.2	104.2	106.6	112.7	123.7
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds	104.0	104.0	104.4	106.7	109.1
	Miscellaneous organic chemicals	103.9	103.9	105.6	116.6	125.4
271/3	Plasticisers	110.3	110.9	118.9	131.0	129.5
272	Phamaceutical chemicals	118.7	122.5	122.6	124.5	125.7
	Anti-infective agents	109.0	109.0	109.3	109.3	109.3
	Antibiotic preparations	97.2	97.2	97.7	97.8	97.8
	Hormone preparations	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.8
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	116.4	116.4	116.4	119.3	120.0
	Preparations affecting the nervous system	111.1	111.1	111.1	112.5	114.3
	Analgesics	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.8	125.0
	Aspirin and compounds	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.9	130.8
	Other analgesics	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	113.4
	Anti-depressives	110.2	110.2	110.7	111.1	115.8
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	102.7	103.4	104.1	104.7	108.4
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	125.1
	Laxatives	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	138.2
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	124.5	126.6	128.6	128.9	128.9
273	Soapless shampoos	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.4	122.3
	Dental preparations	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7
	Preparations especially for men	127.9	127.9	127.9	128.8	129.1
	Make-up	135.2	135.6	135.6	140.0	140.0
	Face powders	142.8	142.8	142.8	143.7	143.7
	Lipsticks	141.1	141.6	141.6	142.7	142.7
	Manicure preparations	137.3	139.5	139.5	140.0	140.0
	Other make-ups	129.2	129.2	129.2	137.4	137.4
	Treatment creams	125.9	126.1	126.1	126.2	126.9
	Face creams	123.1	123.3	123.3	123.3	124.6
	Face and skin lotions	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.6	131.0
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	128.8	128.9	128.9	129.5	130.3
274	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfacers and sealers	129.9	130.7	130.7	132.2	134.0
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	139.2	140.2	140.2	140.4	144.4
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous varnishes and lacquers	130.8	134.1	134.1	134.1	135.3
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying finishes	132.7	134.3	134.3	135.1	140.1
	Emulsion paints	127.7	129.4	129.4	130.4	132.3
275	Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine‡	131.6	133.9	134.5	139.2	144.7
	Glycerine	115.2	120.1	120.7	134.3	144.5
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	134.9	138.2	138.4	143.3	146.1
	Toilet and shaving soap	141.5	144.0	144.4	151.5	155.0
	Soap flakes, chips, powders	129.4	133.2	133.2	135.4	137.0
	Soapless detergents	115.5	117.5	117.5	121.0	128.1
	Soapless detergents; pastes and other forms (excluding powders)‡	117.1	119.7	119.7	123.5	131.7
	Oleine, stearine etc.	184.8	185.2	188.9	194.9	206.4
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber‡	108.8	110.4	111.0	119.2	132.0
	Synthetic resins and plastics materials‡	108.0	109.1	109.1	116.5	130.4
	Laminated materials‡	134.8	134.8	134.8	157.7	176.9
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – resins	118.2	119.6	120.6	135.0	160.1
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – moulding powders	107.9	108.3	111.3	115.2	123.7
	Polystyrene and styrene copolymers – moulding powders	111.0	111.7	111.8	122.8	128.9

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1973			1974	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
	Amino-plastics – solid and liquid resins	116.7	116.9	117.0	120.4	125.1
	Polyolefin – moulding materials	104.3	106.2	108.1	117.0	139.1
	Polyvinyl chlorides	106.5	108.2	113.5	119.7	146.3
	PVC – moulding materials	103.6	105.8	108.2	114.2	149.5
	Transparent cellulose film	122.4	122.4	122.4	124.5	126.1
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	125.2	125.4	125.7	129.1	129.9
	Pigments	128.7	128.9	129.5	135.0	136.3
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	122.1	123.5	123.5	125.6	128.4
	Titanium dioxide	123.0	123.0	123.0	127.6	127.6
	White lead, dry*	138.7	140.0	175.3	..	..
279	Other chemical industries	123.2	124.6	126.1	129.7	131.1
	Principal products of the polishes industries	121.3	121.3	122.8	127.0	127.6
	Polishes mainly for domestic use	118.6	118.6	118.6	122.9	122.9
	Adhesives	126.2	126.8	127.0	133.4	141.3
	Explosives, fireworks etc.	134.7	134.7	137.8	138.8	138.8
	Formulated pesticides	116.8	118.9	122.0	130.0	132.0
	Surgical and medical dressings	130.3	131.3	133.8	137.2	141.7
	Sanitary towels	126.1	129.4	130.0	131.8	132.1
	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	114.9	115.1	116.0	120.1	120.5
	Sensitised paper, cloth etc.	116.2	116.4	118.0	122.5	122.9
311	Steel sheets	128.5	134.0	139.5	141.8	142.5
	Electrical steel sheets	130.5	136.0	141.4	141.4	141.4
	Stainless steel sheets	100.3	104.8	109.3	109.3	111.0
	Semi-finished steels	130.2	139.1	148.0	148.1	148.1
	Semi-finished steel for alloy and stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	112.7	119.1	125.5	125.5	125.5
	Semi-finished steel for drop forgings and stampings	125.1	131.3	137.5	137.5	137.5
	Semi-finished steel for tubes	137.1	147.0	157.0	157.1	157.1
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings)	123.7	132.9	142.1	142.1	142.1
	Steel wire rods	130.5	135.4	142.1	142.6	144.5
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	129.6	135.1	140.7	140.7	140.7
	Steel plates, non-alloy	134.7	141.1	147.6	150.8	156.0
	Hot rolled steel strip	143.4	153.5	163.7	163.7	163.7
	Bright steel bars, non-alloy	127.5	129.1	131.6	137.6	141.2
	Cold rolled steel strip, non-alloy	127.1	129.6	134.5	137.4	141.9
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	120.8	124.3	127.5	130.0	135.6
	Alloy steel bars, bright (excluding stainless)	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5	136.2
	Finished stainless steels	100.0	102.6	106.2	111.0	113.4
	High speed, tool and magnet steel	120.1	123.4	125.3	130.9	136.2
	Steel castings	127.3	127.3	130.6	130.6	..
	Carbon steel castings	127.4	127.4	132.5	132.5	..
	Alloy steel castings, stainless and heat-resisting	121.0	121.0	122.6	122.6	..
	Other alloy steel castings	132.8	132.8	133.8	133.8	..
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	130.6	132.6	143.1	144.7	145.8
312	Steel tubes and fittings	132.5	132.6	132.8	148.8	151.8
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	135.0	135.0	135.0	152.2	155.5
	Electric conduit tubes	147.1	147.1	152.1	165.0	172.3
	Pipe fittings	129.1	130.0	131.2	140.4	143.9
313	Iron castings etc.	135.2	137.7	139.4	143.5	145.9
	Automobile iron castings	128.4	129.4	129.5	135.2	138.6
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	137.1	139.2	141.5	143.4	144.1
	Malleable iron castings	132.9	134.8	135.7	141.3	141.9
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	131.8	131.8	131.8	142.5	144.3
	Cast iron stoves and grates etc.	146.2	151.2	151.2	155.0	171.5
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	141.7	144.5	145.5	148.4	157.8
321	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip	121.4	123.7	123.7	123.7	125.8
	Aluminium blanks, circles, discs and slugs	118.6	119.5	119.5	119.5	121.4
322	Copper tubes	135.5	147.5	144.7	140.1	146.4
	Copper sheet and strip	141.3	146.4	162.9	154.5	166.2
	Wrought brass	149.3	160.4	178.5	167.4	182.1
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)	150.8	164.1	186.3	174.0	189.7
	Copper scrap No. 1 bright wire*	125.6	131.0	140.1	130.9	139.8
323	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8%*	117.2	120.3	130.5	133.4	137.5
	Titanium (alloy billets)	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2
	Silicon min. 98% pure*	163.5	163.5	163.5	163.5	163.5
	Zinc sheets, 1-17 mm basis*	211.0	218.0	234.4	234.4	243.8
	Bismuth§	89.9	106.8	112.6	118.0	121.9
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK*	143.1	143.1	139.2	143.6	148.0
	Lead sheet and lead pipe	143.7	147.0	167.3	168.2	177.2
337/2	Cranes	126.4	127.4	127.6	128.3	130.3
339/6	Portable power tools	120.6	120.8	122.6	124.8	127.0
353/1	Dental goods	117.2	117.4	118.9	121.1	123.6
	Artificial teeth	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8
	Dental equipment	119.9	119.9	122.0	122.5	122.5
	Dental instruments	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5
	Dental materials	115.1	115.4	117.0	120.9	125.6
354/2	Spectrophotometers	118.6	118.6	118.6	121.8	121.8
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	110.0	110.2	112.9	113.2	113.8
	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	125.6	126.0	126.1	128.2	128.2
	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	108.3	108.4	111.5	111.6	112.2
	Domestic television receivers, colour†	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	105.6
	Domestic television receivers monochrome†	110.0	110.0	115.0	115.0	114.8
	Domestic television receivers†	108.4	108.4	112.3	112.3	112.8
	Domestic radio receivers and car radios	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.4
	Radiograms	112.7	112.7	113.0	113.0	119.3
	Record players and tape recorders	105.2	104.9	108.1	108.1	108.1
368/1	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	125.0	128.5	128.5	128.5	129.1
	Electric cookers	128.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1
	Electric kettles	118.9	127.6	127.6	127.7	132.9

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1973			1974	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
368/3	Domestic electrical heating appliances	118.8	119.5	119.5	121.0	121.1
	Electric fires	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.6
	Water heaters, wash boilers etc.	133.0	137.8	137.8	144.5	144.6
	Electric storage heaters and other space heating apparatus	116.1	116.1	116.1	118.0	118.0
368/4	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.4	120.7
368/6	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	110.1	110.1	110.1	111.6	111.6
	Domestic electric refrigerators	107.7	107.7	107.7	108.7	108.7
369/5	Installation materials, domestic	125.6	127.8	131.1	133.4	134.7
391	Files and rasps	162.1	162.1	162.1	163.4	163.5
	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws)	138.2	142.5	142.5	143.7	143.8
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	135.6	137.0	145.2	147.0	147.2
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	129.3	129.3	129.3	131.3	132.4
	Carpenters', builders' and other light edged tools	123.6	123.6	123.6	128.2	134.0
	Spanners and wrenches	135.2	135.2	146.2	146.2	147.5
392	Razors and razor blades	117.9	117.9	118.5	118.7	119.4
	Razor blades	117.8	117.8	118.5	118.7	119.4
	Knives, scissors etc.	134.9	135.4	138.0	145.7	147.1
	Machine knives, guillotine and shear blades	142.4	143.0	151.8	153.3	154.0
	Domestic etc. knives	132.6	133.0	134.7	143.7	145.4
	Scissors and tailor's shears	139.2	139.2	139.2	148.0	148.0
	Spoons and forks	130.9	133.5	133.5	148.8	151.4
	Spoons and forks, silver plated	140.3	144.5	144.5	168.5	170.8
	Spoons and forks, stainless steel	138.3	138.3	138.3	155.4	157.2
394	Reinforcement wire fabric	113.8	113.8	127.6	136.3	136.3
	Copper wire in coils, H.C. wire 3.15 mm*	148.3	160.3	168.3	156.6	167.7
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	128.1	130.1	130.7	134.9	135.1
	Metal chairs	126.3	128.4	128.4	128.9	129.9
	Metal desks	129.5	135.6	135.6	137.8	137.8
	Metal cabinets	127.4	130.5	131.9	140.2	140.3
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers shelving and racking	133.2	135.0	136.0	137.8	138.1
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture	122.3	122.3	122.3	128.6	128.6
	Catering equipment	119.7	119.8	120.8	123.2	124.5
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	134.0	135.1	136.4	138.9	143.2
	Domestic hollow-ware, enamelled	140.4	146.0	152.0	153.8	156.6
	Domestic hollow-ware, galvanised	130.6	136.0	144.5	151.7	151.8
	Domestic hollow-ware, aluminium	135.5	135.5	135.5	136.6	140.9
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware	131.0	131.8	134.4	141.3	142.8
	Steel drums	131.1	131.1	132.3	139.3	141.2
399/8	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	122.6	122.9	122.9	131.0	132.1
399/9	Gas cookers	114.2	114.2	114.2	115.2	115.5
	Gas water heaters and wash-boilers	116.1	116.1	118.0	118.5	118.5
	Gas fires and space heaters	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4
399/12	Brass manufactures	144.5	146.8	148.2	150.1	156.9
	Plumber's brassware	134.7	138.1	143.0	142.3	144.6
	Domestic oil burning appliances	124.8	129.4	129.4	130.0	130.0
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	136.3	136.7	147.4	149.7	146.1
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	123.7	126.1	126.1	128.7	129.0
	Sheet metal pressings	127.7	127.7	128.6	136.1	136.5
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	152.8	155.5	158.0	166.6	167.7
	Cotton yarns	209.6	214.2	218.0	235.0	235.9
	Cotton-spun man-made fibre yarns	135.8	138.9	141.7	146.9	146.9
	Spun yarns of flax and man-made fibres*	152.2	152.5	157.1	165.8	169.8
413	Weaving of cotton, silk, man-made fibres and linen	150.4	152.7	155.8	164.3	166.9
	Surgicals, scrims	206.2	215.5	238.8	257.7	264.8
	Canvas, ducks, awnings	213.7	213.4	219.3	235.7	261.9
	Linings	134.5	134.5	134.5	125.9	125.9
	Dress, shirtings, overalls	157.6	159.3	159.3	159.9	162.2
	Woven linen in the loomstate	155.3	160.2	161.6	172.9	182.2
	Light linen	153.2	158.5	160.1	175.6	186.5
	Heavy linen	159.9	163.8	164.6	167.3	173.4
414	Woollen and worsted	176.1	175.7	177.7	180.0	181.0
414/1	Wool tops*	267.2	248.5	278.0	282.9	267.9
414/2	Worsted spinning	174.7	172.0	176.5	178.9	180.8
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	126.4	126.3	127.5	130.4	134.4
414/3	Woven worsted fabrics	182.5	183.0	184.6	186.5	188.0
414/4	Wool rags*	214.3	213.8	214.8	214.8	214.8
414/5	Woven woollen fabric	169.3	170.7	170.7	172.7	173.3
	Blankets	161.1	165.7	165.7	168.1	168.3
	Other woven woollen fabrics	172.2	172.4	172.4	174.3	175.0
	Yarns spun on the woollen system	181.6	181.5	182.2	184.7	184.0
414/6	Pressed wool felt	156.7	156.7	156.7	166.7	166.7
416	Rope, twine and net	145.6	147.0	147.3	153.3	155.7
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twines	148.1	149.5	149.5	156.0	158.2
417	Hose	108.8	108.7	108.7	110.3	110.8
	Men's hose‡	120.1	119.6	119.6	122.7	122.7
	Women's hose	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.8	113.0
	Children's and infants' socks	121.1	121.8	121.8	125.0	125.0
	Children's hose, nylon	120.4	120.4	120.4	123.3	123.3
	Panti hose etc.	95.0	95.0	95.0	96.5	97.8
	Knitted underwear and nightwear	133.8	139.3	139.3	140.3	142.1
	Men's knitted underwear	135.0	141.6	141.6	143.7	143.7
	Men's knitted underwear, cotton	129.0	137.1	137.1	139.0	139.0
	Women's knitted underwear and nightwear	136.3	138.3	138.3	138.3	138.3
	Women's knitted underwear and nightwear, cotton	139.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	127.6	137.0	137.0	138.3	146.1
	Children's knitted underwear, cotton	125.3	135.9	135.9	135.9	144.3
	Knitted outerwear	125.0	125.9	125.9	126.3	127.2
	Women's knitted outerwear	120.9	121.6	121.6	122.1	122.8
	Knitted fabrics	117.6	121.6	122.7	126.8	130.4

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1973			1974	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
	Knitted fabrics, weft	122.6	129.5	131.2	138.2	142.2
419	Carpets	132.8	135.5	136.3	139.1	141.9
	Woven carpets	141.7	145.5	146.5	148.9	150.7
	Axminster carpets	142.2	146.0	147.2	149.4	150.4
	Wilton carpets	140.5	144.3	144.9	147.9	151.5
	Tufted carpets	115.3	115.9	116.0	119.6	124.5
	Rugs	140.5	142.7	143.8	143.8	145.9
421	Narrow fabrics	136.1	144.1	144.4	154.1	163.0
421/1	Elastic webs and cords	115.7	115.7	116.0	132.1	135.8
421/3	Non-elastic fabrics	148.0	160.2	160.4	167.6	180.2
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	143.9	143.9	144.5	142.7	149.6
422	Made-up textiles	158.9	164.6	172.4	177.3	179.6
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	157.7	166.1	171.9	176.5	179.7
	Bed linen, sheets and bedspreads	160.0	173.1	174.4	177.5	179.2
	Towels	178.4	179.0	206.6	208.8	209.6
	Quilts, down and other	116.2	116.2	116.2	120.9	121.9
422/2	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles of canvas	161.3	161.3	173.2	179.1	179.4
	Canvas sacks and bags	152.0	152.0	153.5	164.3	164.7
	Other made-up textiles of canvas	169.7	169.7	190.8	192.3	192.5
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	111.9	117.0	118.3	119.1	121.8
429/2	Coir, sisal and plastic mats and matting	123.8	123.8	124.0	124.0	130.3
432	Travel goods	141.5	142.0	142.0	144.8	147.4
441	Weatherproof outerwear	122.9	125.4	125.4	131.4	131.4
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	130.2	130.5	130.7	134.5	135.3
	Men's and boys' suits	136.0	136.0	136.0	142.4	142.8
	Men's and boys' jackets	128.0	128.7	129.3	130.7	133.3
	Men's and boys' trousers	127.5	128.0	128.5	130.3	130.7
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	119.8	120.0	120.3	120.3	120.3
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks (excluding jeans)	118.9	119.0	119.9	119.9	119.9
	Young girls' gym tunics, blazers school and other uniforms	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	125.7	129.1	130.4	139.9	140.8
444/1	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	140.7	145.0	149.1	165.7	166.5
444/2	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear etc.	119.9	123.0	123.3	130.0	130.9
	Men's and boys' pyjamas	126.5	134.9	134.9	139.3	139.3
	Men's and boys' shirts	118.4	120.5	120.5	127.8	128.7
	Men's and boys' shirts, woven fabric	124.1	127.7	127.7	135.3	137.3
	Men's and boys' shirts, knitted fabrics	113.0	113.7	113.7	120.7	120.7
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	118.4	121.5	122.5	125.2	125.4
445/1	Light outerwear	118.1	122.1	123.1	125.1	125.3
	Women's and girls' dresses and suits of woven fabric	114.3	124.3	124.3	126.4	126.4
445/2	Lingerie	118.3	121.2	122.5	128.9	128.9
445/3	Infant's wear	120.0	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.4
449	Dress industries n.e.s.	123.4	124.2	124.3	131.4	132.6
449/1	Corsets, brassieres and swimwear	122.3	123.2	123.2	128.7	130.2
	Corsets	125.3	126.5	126.5	132.4	133.0
	Brassieres	117.4	118.2	118.2	123.4	124.7
	Swimwear	123.0	123.0	123.0	127.0	134.3
449/2	Gloves	129.3	129.9	129.9	148.4	148.6
	Leather gloves	129.4	129.4	129.4	148.8	148.8
450	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	135.5	135.8	135.8	137.8	139.3
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	146.3	146.4	146.4	149.2	150.3
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	131.3	131.3	131.3	133.3	133.9
	Boys', girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	128.1	129.3	129.5	130.3	133.9
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	127.4	129.2	129.6	132.3	133.0
	Slippers and indoor footwear	130.6	131.8	131.8	142.3	145.7
	Sandals	146.1	146.1	146.1	147.9	151.2
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	134.5	135.5	136.0	138.7	144.0
	Basic bricks	119.1	119.1	119.1	122.6	126.7
	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	143.2	143.4	143.5	146.4	154.2
	Facing bricks, non-fletton – ex-works	153.1	153.1	153.3	156.3	167.6
	Facing bricks, fletton – delivered	121.1	121.1	121.1	121.1	125.9
	Common building bricks, fletton – delivered	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2	137.2
	Common building bricks, non-fletton – ex-works	149.5	149.6	149.6	153.1	159.6
	Common building bricks, non-fletton – delivered	160.4	162.6	172.9	173.5	176.4
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)	123.2	127.9	130.4	131.4	134.8
	Roofing tiles – ex-works	153.8	157.7	157.7	161.6	162.5
	Floor quarry tiles	125.8	128.1	129.7	140.3	140.3
	Building bricks	150.2	151.0	154.9	156.2	163.1
462	Pottery	129.9	131.5	133.2	134.1	134.6
	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	127.9	132.4	132.4	132.5	133.3
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.6	133.4
	Pottery tiles	125.3	133.2	133.2	133.2	133.2
	Domestic earthenware	134.0	134.0	139.4	139.8	140.0
463	Glass	124.1	124.7	125.7	129.1	130.6
	Glass (other than containers)	124.1	124.7	126.4	127.5	129.8
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)	125.6	126.7	126.7	128.0	132.2
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	135.3	137.4	137.4	139.6	141.1
	Illuminating glassware	125.7	128.3	128.3	128.3	133.5
	Domestic glassware	127.1	127.1	127.1	130.3	130.7
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	128.0	128.0	128.0	132.0	132.0
	Flat glass including safety and silvered glass	122.4	122.4	126.0	127.0	127.0
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	116.6	116.6	114.4	114.2	114.2
	Glass containers	124.1	124.7	124.7	131.4	131.7
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	119.1	122.8	122.8	129.4	129.4
	Glass containers, other than for food processing industry	125.1	125.1	125.1	131.9	132.2

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1973			1974	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
469/1	Abrasives	125.2	128.7	128.7	129.9	137.2
	Abrasive papers and cloths	145.4	145.4	145.4	148.8	148.8
469/2	Building materials n.e.s.	127.7	128.4	128.9	132.8	137.5
	Precast concrete products	128.6	129.5	129.9	134.7	137.8
	Precast concrete pipes (delivered)	126.1	127.0	127.0	130.1	140.6
	Sandlime bricks	149.0	152.1	152.1	152.1	162.7
	Precast concrete manholes (delivered)	118.1	119.0	119.0	121.3	130.2
	Plaster board*	117.2	121.6	121.6	121.6	128.8
	Precast concrete flags and kerbs	111.9	111.9	112.4	112.6	115.3
	Lime products	132.7	132.8	132.8	136.3	136.7
	Agricultural lime	121.4	124.7	123.4	129.7	133.1
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	130.2	130.2	130.3	133.7	133.8
	Lump lime for building and industry	136.8	136.9	136.8	140.2	140.8
	Plaster, gypsum	114.1	114.1	114.1	122.2	122.2
	Roofing felt	123.1	127.6	127.6	142.4	142.5
	Thermal insulation materials	113.6	116.3	117.6	128.5	141.2
	Fencing	155.7	158.8	165.0	168.2	169.0
471/1	Ash, sawn	161.1	173.2	173.2	176.4	177.6
	Elm, sawn	148.5	156.6	159.1	159.8	161.9
	Beech, sawn	168.5	182.8	182.8	185.0	185.0
	Oak, sawn	238.0	247.1	247.1	250.9	254.2
471/2	All doors	171.0	173.2	175.1	175.7	175.7
	Windows and door frames	190.5	192.5	192.5	202.9	202.9
	Other building joinery including industrialised building	161.8	162.7	162.7	165.6	165.6
472	Furniture and upholstery‡	136.6	139.8	140.3	147.7	150.2
472/1	Domestic, non-upholstered furniture‡	134.7	138.7	139.0	145.3	147.5
	Bedroom furniture†	126.0	126.0	126.0	132.6	136.1
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	140.5	143.0	144.6	150.7	155.1
	Dining room furniture	135.0	137.7	137.9	148.7	149.7
	Kitchen furniture‡	139.0	147.4	147.5	152.4	152.6
	Upholstered furniture	135.8	137.0	137.3	142.2	145.6
	Three-piece suites	136.2	136.2	136.2	139.7	143.8
	Fireside chairs, open wood arm easy chairs	137.7	142.9	144.5	152.0	156.0
473	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	139.0	143.2	143.2	145.7	157.5
	Soft mattresses and pillows (excluding foams)	157.3	157.3	162.7	169.5	185.1
475/2	Wooden containers	152.9	152.9	155.8	161.9	178.9
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	158.6	164.5	167.9	173.5	180.0
479/3	Wood wool (including manufactures)	135.2	136.5	144.5	152.5	158.4
481	Paper and board (other than building board)	127.4	128.1	128.3	139.2	143.9
	Coated paper	122.5	124.4	124.4	131.9	134.2
	Coated paper, off machine	127.4	127.5	127.6	134.4	137.8
	Coated paper, on machine	114.9	119.5	119.5	127.9	128.6
	Printing and writings (including newsprint)	130.9	130.9	130.9	145.4	148.1
	Newsprint	135.6	135.6	135.6	155.9	157.4
	Kraft wrapping paper	132.6	133.0	133.0	154.0	155.4
	Household and other tissues	120.5	120.5	121.2	127.6	138.3
	Industrial and special purpose papers	127.4	127.7	127.7	140.9	146.6
	Uncoated paper	128.5	128.7	128.7	142.0	146.0
	Uncoated board	127.3	128.8	129.6	135.9	144.6
	Packaging boards	127.5	129.1	129.2	134.8	143.8
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	126.9	128.1	130.9	139.0	146.8
	Coated board	128.4	129.1	129.1	138.3	142.9
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	133.2	133.8	135.3	142.3	147.8
482/1	Cardboard boxes	126.4	126.4	128.8	136.4	136.4
	Cartons	134.2	135.6	136.0	139.0	143.6
	Cartons, food	133.3	134.5	134.9	140.6	144.0
	Cartons, other	134.7	136.1	136.5	138.3	143.4
	Fibreboard packing cases	127.2	127.2	130.4	136.5	143.0
	Packing cases solid, fibreboard	132.8	132.8	132.8	142.0	148.4
	Packing cases corrugated	126.5	126.5	130.0	135.7	142.2
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	142.3	142.8	143.0	155.8	162.4
	Paper sacks	136.5	136.5	136.5	144.3	148.6
	Paper sacks, food	136.4	136.4	136.4	142.2	145.3
	Paper, sacks, other	136.6	136.6	136.6	147.0	152.8
	Paper bags	151.6	153.2	154.0	168.4	177.4
	Laminated paper	122.3	123.7	124.4	136.4	136.4
483	Personal stationery	135.8	139.1	139.1	139.1	145.9
	Commercial envelopes	132.6	133.7	135.5	139.9	147.8
	Stationery and scholastic books	141.7	142.1	142.1	147.0	148.5
484/2	Paper rolls	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	135.3
489	General printing, etc.	129.0	129.9	130.6	134.3	137.6
491	Rubber manufactures	126.9	128.1	129.4	133.9	137.9
491/2	Rubber goods other than tyres and tubes	132.4	133.0	134.9	142.8	145.9
	Hose of rubber and plastics	142.9	144.1	145.7	155.3	162.9
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastics	149.4	149.8	152.2	181.8	195.6
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	116.4	116.9	116.9	124.3	124.8
	Rubber thread	110.9	110.9	110.9	114.9	114.9
493	Brushes and brooms	128.6	129.6	135.2	141.9	143.0
	Decorating brushes and rollers	126.5	129.1	138.1	143.4	144.1
	Toilet brushes	129.4	129.4	129.4	136.0	137.8
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	134.7	135.5	135.5	140.9	140.9
	Household brushes and brooms	128.2	128.2	135.0	143.3	144.8
494	Toys, games, sports equipment and baby carriages	136.1	138.5	139.1	149.5	150.8
494/1	Toys and games	141.2	143.4	144.2	157.5	158.2
	Metal toys	148.8	153.6	154.4	163.9	163.9
	Metal toys, non-mechanical	149.4	154.0	155.0	165.0	165.0
	Dolls and soft toys	132.0	132.0	132.0	151.2	153.3
	Plastics toys	127.7	130.1	130.4	143.1	143.6
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicycles	165.8	165.8	165.8	174.6	176.3
494/2	Perambulators, folders and push chairs	134.3	137.2	137.2	138.9	147.5

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		1973			1974	
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
	Perambulators	132.5	136.7	136.7	138.7	146.3
494/3	Sports equipment	120.2	123.4	123.4	128.3	..
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	123.7	125.1	125.1	127.2	128.7
495/1	Pencils, non-mechanical	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	146.4
495/2	Stationers' goods (other than pens and pencils)	122.9	122.9	122.9	126.7	129.5
496	Plastics products n.e.s.‡	118.5	120.3	122.2	128.5	131.6
	Plastics products (other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods)	117.2	119.0	121.1	129.4	133.3
	Building materials of plastics	122.1	124.8	127.3	147.3	157.5
	Water services' pipes and fittments of plastics	120.8	121.7	123.7	149.5	167.1
	Hollow-ware and hardware of plastics (including kitchenware)	119.8	120.1	121.0	126.9	130.4
	Plastics caps, closures, bottles and jars	120.0	121.1	122.3	127.6	131.7
	Plastics bags, wrappers and other packaging materials	108.5	113.4	114.0	116.5	118.6
	Plastics foam for upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	117.7	117.7	117.7	127.1	128.3
499/1	Musical instruments	138.4	139.5	139.5	149.4	151.0
	Pianos	146.7	149.6	149.6	158.7	161.0

Table 4(b) Supplementary list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (Published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

	1973			1974	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
Crude oil⌀	183.6	219.0	257.1	307.9	400.6
Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint)	136.3	137.6	137.6	160.5	164.6
Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint)*	136.3	137.3	137.3	159.3	163.7
Imported newsprint	136.3	138.8	138.8	165.3	168.7
Timber, imported:					
Mahogany	224.2	239.1	248.2	248.4	256.0
Utile	298.1	297.6	297.2	296.3	301.5
Beech	247.4	267.2	267.6	268.0	282.6
Ramin	257.0	242.9	225.3	214.6	211.8
Meranti	187.2	186.0	184.5	183.6	200.1
Lithopone, 30% delivered*	160.5	160.5	160.5	160.5	160.5
Quicksilver, min. 99.99%, cif Europe*	51.6	56.1	57.3	57.0	54.4
Iron ore, imported	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4
Manganese ore, 48-50% Mn grade, Max 0.1% P., cif Europe*	166.4	171.0	176.5	184.7	234.1
Tungsten ore, Min 65%, cif Europe*	58.8	62.8	66.4	67.2	70.0
Phosphate rock	130.4	131.2	131.7	311.4	312.2
Phosphate rock for fertilizer manufacture	133.5	134.6	135.2	317.9	318.8
Hides and skins:					
Native	198.4	209.4	206.1	209.2	228.5
Imported	199.2	195.2	186.2	205.6	203.6
Imported, wet	169.5	177.0	164.3	196.7	189.3
Imported, dry	228.6	205.1	184.5	197.2	197.1
Raw cotton:					
American types, cif Liverpool*	295.3	277.0	297.4	335.2	302.1
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool*	249.6	234.2	251.5	283.4	255.5
Raw wool:					
Imported, merino	330.3	311.9	350.3	341.8	319.1
Imported, fine crossbred	328.9	308.3	349.5	350.5	316.5
Imported, medium and coarse crossbreds	304.0	304.0	335.1	317.3	303.6
British types	226.6	224.2	228.0	234.1	236.5
Raw silk	194.0	177.2	190.2	189.7	177.0
Raw jute:					
BWB grade, c and f Dundee*	103.8	104.3	104.9	106.1	106.9
BWC grade, c and f Dundee*	103.6	104.6	105.3	106.1	107.0
BTC grade, c and f Dundee*	104.1	104.6	104.9	105.3	105.9
BTD grade, c and f Dundee*	102.1	102.5	102.9	103.3	103.9
Flax, imported	186.4	198.3	206.2	217.5	224.1
Sisal	374.0	389.2	481.9	641.5	685.7
Cotton rags, home produced	102.9	118.5	126.6	143.2	..
Waste paper, home produced	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1
Quebracho extract, solid ordinary, Fob Buenos Aires*	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	158.3
Shellac, FOTN pure, London spot price*	597.1	597.1	761.5	874.3	874.3
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London*	160.0	160.0	160.0	181.4	181.4
Tallow, ⅛" red, cif UK*	199.7	199.7	233.2	..	..
Rosin gum, WW Portuguese*	138.8	138.8	152.3	166.8	185.0
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	139.7	137.2	138.3	164.6	162.9
Chemical	137.5	134.9	135.9	162.7	160.8
Sulphite bleached	136.7	135.0	136.6	162.3	160.2
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	137.4	135.0	136.1	163.5	161.2
Sulphate unbleached, kraft	140.2	136.9	137.6	167.8	166.9
Wood rosin, American FF*	124.6	137.8	140.9	156.0	158.8
Soya beans, US no. 2 grade, cif UK*	212.8	199.0	230.1	237.6	237.1
Linseed, Canadian no. 1, cif UK*	336.8	367.8	417.1	462.4	472.4
Groundnuts, Nigerian, cif basis-ports*	161.8	164.6	200.6	238.0	..
Copra, Straits FM, settlement price*	153.5	183.4	266.0	266.0	302.2
Palm, kernels, Nigerian, cif basis-ports*	164.7	185.4	246.2	268.1	316.8
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa*	220.2	220.2	220.2	264.2	285.9
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK*	168.8	151.7	182.2	183.7	197.3
Seed, oil, London spot price*	155.3	148.3	192.3	226.7	270.0
Palm oil, crude, London spot price*	192.1	198.0	254.4	307.7	363.4
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull*	336.9	376.4	461.4	510.3	553.1
Coconut oil, cif Europe*	165.4	200.8	271.7	290.5	326.6
Groundnut oil, London spot price*	143.7	149.3	182.6	211.1	299.9

Footnotes to tables 4(a) and 4(b)

‡ Revised figures below:

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sand and gravel (delivered)	1972	107.2	107.2	110.6	112.3	112.6	112.6	112.6	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4
	1973	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	115.5	118.1	118.1	118.1			
Treatment creams	1973	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.7	122.4					
Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine	1973					117.6							
Soapless detergents – paste and other forms	1973					113.1							
Synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic rubber	1973		104.4	104.6	104.4	104.2							
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	1973		103.9	104.1	103.9	103.6							
Laminated materials	1973		116.7	118.4	119.2	119.2							
Men's hose	1973								113.4	114.1			
Furniture and upholstery	1973							131.9	134.0	134.5			
Domestic non-upholstered furniture	1973							131.6	133.2	133.3			
Kitchen furniture	1973							138.8	138.8	139.0			
Plastics products n.e.s.	1973							115.0	115.9	116.8			

§ Producers' price.
† Excludes sales to rental companies.
⌀ Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry.
• Source of price information: Trade publications.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the D/Industry will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, multiplication factors will be provided on request.

Price index numbers of materials purchased 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1974 Jan.	Feb. p	Mar. p
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	265.8	271.3	274.2
	Basic materials	277.8	283.9	287.0
	Fuel	154.3	154.3	154.3
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	278.1	284.1	287.8
	Basic materials other than fuel	300.2	307.0	311.4
211 to 299	Food manufacturing industries	230.5	235.5	237.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	222.2	232.0	237.7
311 to 312	Steel industries	173.8	179.8	184.2
Order VII (excluding MHL 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	197.8	203.3	213.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	229.5	240.3	259.3
361	Electrical machinery industry	213.9	221.5	233.9
Order XIII	Textile industries	213.9	212.7	208.9
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries†	190.3	194.7	200.9
Order XVII	Timber industries‡	274.9	280.3	288.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	201.0	204.8	209.1
Order XX	Construction materials	203.8	211.0	220.6
Part of Order XX	House building materials	213.2	218.5	229.9

	Oct. 1973	Nov. 1973
† Revised figures	177.8	180.3
‡ Revised figures	256.5	260.9

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel: 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

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- PQ 399.9 Domestic gas appliances for fourth quarter 1973
- PQ 422.1 Household textiles and handkerchiefs for fourth quarter 1973
- PQ 442 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear for third quarter 1973
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Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

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Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon. NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2700; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport).

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	18 Oct. 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	4 Apr. 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	This week
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	4 Apr. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	28 Feb. 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	14 Mar. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	11 Apr. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	28 Mar. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	30 Aug. 1973
household consumption (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Foreign trade:	
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
world exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	4 Apr. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	4 Apr. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Jan. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	29 Mar. 1973
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
production (M)	11 Apr. 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	28 Mar. 1974
estimated figures (M)	14 Mar. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Feb. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	10 May 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	28 Feb. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	4 Apr. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	4 Apr. 1974
provisional figures	14 Mar. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	28 Mar. 1974
stocks (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	12 Apr. 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	21 Mar. 1974
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	4 Apr. 1974
retail (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	13 Dec. 1973
carpet sales (M)	28 Mar. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	28 Mar. 1974
hosiery production (M)	21 Mar. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	4 Apr. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	28 Mar. 1974
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	14 Mar. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	4 Apr. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	21 Mar. 1974
ECGD local offices	11 Apr. 1974
Guide to DTI	6 Dec. 1973
Official Receivers' offices	11 Apr. 1974
Programme of trade promotions	24 Jan. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	28 Mar. 1974

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Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

24 April 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneer's Premises

Auctioneer: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ

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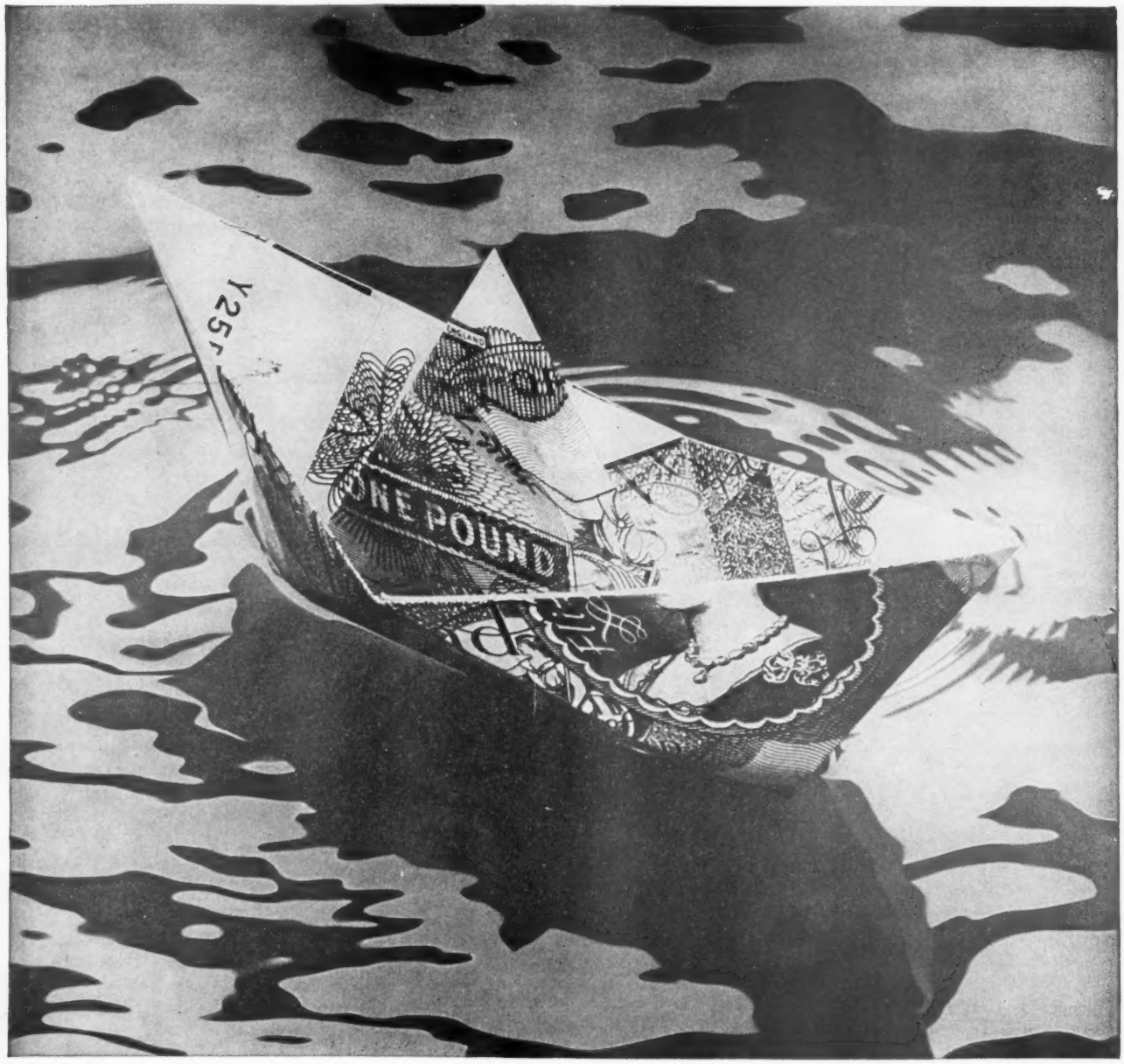
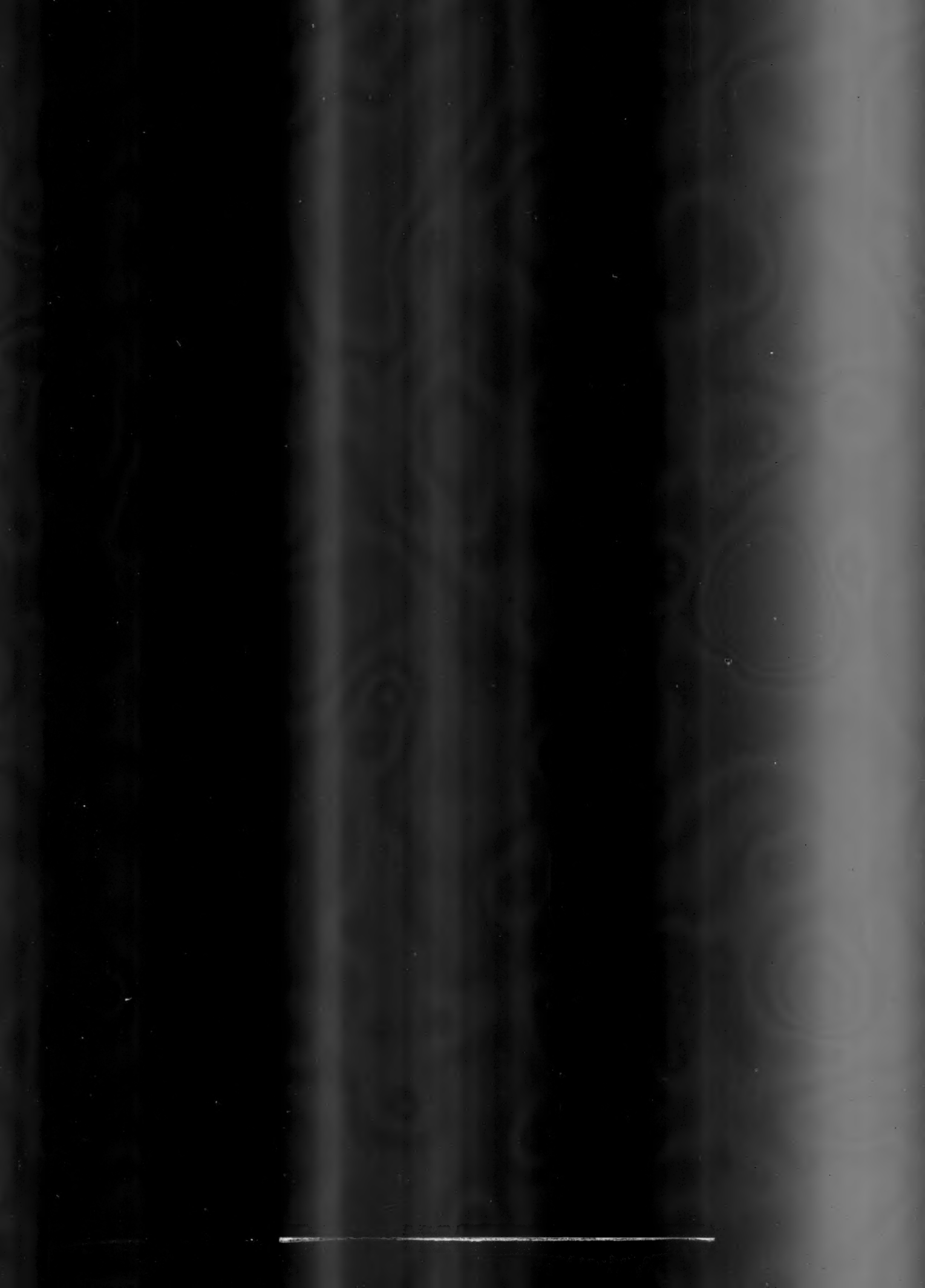
You are guaranteed payment and saved the trouble of administering credit.

For further information, get in touch with Miss Butler, Information Section . TIG, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P2EL. Telephone 01-6066699, extension 258. Or contact the Information Officer at your nearest branch quoting reference . TIG : Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester.

ECGD

Export Credits Guarantee Department

FOR SECURITY, FOR FINANCE, FOR INFORMATION, FOR PROFITS.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ISBN 0 11 723726 4